



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Reportage on Crisis in Burundi; Official Reactions

President: Destabilization Could Spread

EA2703130795 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The president of the Republic, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, today said that the beginnings of genocide had started here in Burundi where there has been a flare-up of violence since last Friday [24 March]. The Burundi head of state was talking on the telephone to the Belgian public radio, the RTBF.

According to President Ntibantunganya, Burundi must be placed under (?high) observation to avoid a disastrous scenario such as that seen in Rwanda last summer. He asked politicians to denounce the extremist groups.

Burundi is currently experiencing destabilization which could spill over its borders, President Ntibantunganya said while he was talking to RTBF.

On the scene in Bujumbura, the situation is returning to normal. [passage omitted]

Tutsis Said Targeting President

BR2703144495 Antwerp GAZET VAN ANTWERPEN in Dutch 27 Mar 95 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Burundians on the Run—Tutsis now targeting criticism on Hutu president"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] Feelings were no doubt aroused by a demonstration by Tutsi students last Friday. They demanded that both the UN representative and Hutu President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya would step down. As the NGO Broederlijk Delen [Fraternal Sharing] reported, they gave the president one more month to straighten things out. Earlier that day the cabinet meeting was reportedly canceled after a disagreement between the president and the prime minister, who has only been in office since last month. Observers in Bujumbura believe that this is the signal for the offensive against the president, the last remaining symbol of Frodebu's democratic victory in June 1993.

Last Saturday night, Ntibantunganya went into the counteroffensive. In a speech on the radio, he talked in very harsh wordings about his "declaration of war against all those who carry out armed cleansings." He also lashed out at the government and stated that all government members who were not willing to commit themselves to peace, would better quit.

Frodebu's secretary general, for his part, called for an international intervention in order to enforce security. A Tutsi leader warned foreign countries not to interfere.

UN Envoy Against Use of Foreign Troops

BR2703144895 Brussels LE SOIR in French 27 Mar 95 p 2

[Interview with Hamidou Ould Abdallah, UN secretary general's representative in Burundi, by Colette Braeckman in Bujumbura, date not given: "The deteriorating situation in Burundi"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Braeckman] Do you share the general pessimistic view that Burundi is inescapably heading for a tragedy comparable to that of Rwanda?

[Ould Abdallah] Absolutely not. We must refrain from making hasty comparisons. The situation is not the same. Certainly the events of recent days are serious and come after 18 months of tension: Burundi is like a sick man, weakened by crisis. People, even those with good intentions, feel powerless, in the process of being overwhelmed by events. But we must not over-dramatize the situation. A solution is still possible; there are still good intentions.

[Braeckman] But a split is developing between the Army and the people?

[Ould Abdallah] That too is a simplification. Look at Buyenzi. Who is safeguarding the schools where people, Hutus and Tutsis, gathered together? It is the military. The idea that the Burundian Army is against the people is not, in my opinion, borne out by the facts. There was a general panic, it is true, but not a conflict between the Army and the people. We must also analyze the situation in a regional context, taking into account events in Tanzania and Zaire.

[Braeckman] Do you see any hopeful signs?

[Ould Abdallah] First of all, the fact that there is still dialogue. On the 20th of this month the national debate began between all the parties. In addition, on Saturday the president made a pacifying speech, opposing all extremists. Also, I believe that a majority of Burundians refuse to be pushed toward the civil war which everybody abroad is saying and writing will happen.

[Braeckman] Everybody, or a lot of people at least, are criticizing you at the moment. The Belgians because you minimized the importance of the attack, the young academics who called for your departure...

[Ould Abdallah] During the many months that I have been here, I have been criticized by everybody in turn, which makes little impression on me as it is linked to my job as mediator. In regard to the Belgians in particular, I pay homage to the calm and sense of responsibility shown by your embassy, refusing to panic in any way. I also salute the solidarity of your government, of your people, in favor of peace, alongside the people of Burundi. Belgium not only refuses to panic, but is actively seeking a solution. Unlike other Western governments which are taking measures which aggravate rather than stabilize the situation. I find it very difficult

to say and acknowledge that Belgium was the target of the attack. It was not. What is true, is that people were murdered in the knowledge that they were European. To establish that these murders were premeditated would mean assuming that relations had existed between the victims and those who made the ambush, which is not the case. I note that Belgium refused to act hastily, unlike certain UN agencies.

[Braeckman] Who do you have in mind?

[Ould Abdallah] I maintain that, in a totally irresponsible and scandalous manner, certain people are engaged in pushing this country toward the precipice which everybody is seeking to avoid. Look at my colleagues at the HCR [High Council of the Republic] who announced that on the other side of the Zairian border they can receive 50,000 refugees. Is that not an invitation for an exodus? Look at the road to Zaire, humanitarian organizations are themselves transporting the mattresses and belongings of people who have chosen to flee... Instead of coming here to help and to understand, they are coming to be witnesses to a massacre. Even among your journalist colleagues I detect a certain voyeurism. They are like vultures, looking for blood and bodies because it gives better pictures and more sensation. I for myself do not believe that a catastrophe is inevitable but we are going to end up provoking one.

[Braeckman] The memory of Rwanda, where we failed to see what was coming, nevertheless provides food for thought...

[Ould Abdallah] Of course, but we are witnessing here a very perverse phenomenon. You get the feeling that many people who failed to predict what happened in Rwanda are now focusing particular attention on Burundi as a means of absolving their guilt for their earlier inattention, with the danger of provoking the very thing they are seeking to avoid. There is also a degree of manipulation by those who do not want peace and who are crouching in the shadows. I can tell you that many Europeans do not want to leave the country, to return home at Easter as they are being advised to do.

[Braeckman] What is your estimation of the figures?

[Ould Abdallah] I believe, but you must be careful about this, that there have been around 80 dead, not many more, and some 100 injured, and scarcely more than 10,000 who have fled for Zaire.

[Braeckman] The figures given elsewhere are much higher.

[Ould Abdallah] I try to be realistic. The two evacuated zones are just two mixed districts of Bujumbura, a city with 240,000 inhabitants.

[Braeckman] After all that has happened, are you still opposed to any foreign military intervention, which many Hutus from the FRODEBU [Front for Democracy in Burundi] are calling for?

[Ould Abdallah] Totally! I believe it is up to the Burundians to find a solution and this is in fact what they are doing. If foreign troops arrive here, they will only aggravate the situation. As far as I am concerned, it is very clear and I have made this known to the UN secretary general: If foreign troops arrive, I will resign.

Army Rejects Foreign Intervention

LD2703174995 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Calm has returned to Bujumbura, although tension there remains high. According to an army spokesman, the Hutus who took refuge in Zaire are beginning to return to their district of Bujumbura. The army is being accused of complicity, if not of participation in the violence, which is denied by its spokesman. Colonel Jean-Bosco Daradangwe was interviewed by Simone de Remont:

[Begin recording] [Daradangwe] It is a very confused situation in which there are instances of infiltration by these Hutu militias which infiltrate all these districts and fire bullets and kill. So, when the army is sandwiched between the militias and all these other kinds of forces, it would be dangerous to jump to rapid conclusions. The army has done everything it can, and it is fortunate that the army has done what it has done. Unfortunately many people are extremely ungrateful where the role of the army in this country is concerned.

At the end of the day, what do people want? Do they want to say that the army is involved in wrongdoing or do they want to say that the catastrophe is inevitable? This is the only thing, these are the only words that we see and hear. There is no advice, no help, none at all, none at all.

[De Remont] Are you expecting help, are you hoping for help, what help is that?

[Daradangwe] We need help in neutralizing all these warmongers who are circulating all over the place.

[De Remont] Some people are calling for foreign intervention—and not for the first time. What is your response to that?

[Daradangwe] It is completely ridiculous. Foreign intervention—to what end? There was foreign intervention in Rwanda. There were the 2,500 UN peacekeepers, and did they prevent the catastrophe? No. I do not see what foreign forces would do, except get people worked up, and I increasingly notice that the people who tell us they have solutions have no solution to propose to us. Nothing. [end recording]

Army Chief Denies Ethnic Cleansing

LD2803001295 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Burundi, the army stands accused of playing the game of the Tutsi population by

carrying out ethnic cleansing operations to make the Hutus flee from the districts in which they live. The soldiers deny these claims. Listen to what Colonel Bikomagu, chief of staff of the Burundi Army, says. According to him nothing is happening in Kinama and Kamenge, and he also has his own version of what happened at Bwiza and Buyenzi during the last few days. He spoke to Monique Mas:

[Begin recording] [Bikomagu] Armed Hutu gangs entered Bwiza. They fired shots at a bar, and we intervened. The situation calmed down over the course of two days, and when we left the district armed Tutsi gangs attacked the Hutus who live in the district and the two districts [as heard] went up in flames. I ordered intervention only in the district of Bwiza. Five people were killed there and more than 50 houses were burned. We arrested many people, either for setting fires or for looting—about 100 were arrested.

[Mas] A number of observers have reported very many corpses in the streets of certain districts, for example in Buyenzi.

[Bikomagu] It is said that Buyenzi was being occupied by gendarmes. Now we have retaken control of Buyenzi and there were no more bodies.

[Mas] A certain number of inhabitants of Bujumbura believe that what is happening at present is ethnic cleansing targeting the Hutus and that this ethnic cleansing is being carried out in particular by the army.

[Bikomagu] That is a false accusation. If this army had not been here in this country, then there would indeed have been ethnic cleansing going on for a long time already, but we are trying to do everything we can. [passage omitted]

There are extremists in this country, and it is not the army's fault, it is the fault of those who (?sowed) ethnic division. [end recording]

Hutu Youth Interrogated

EA2703195595 Bujumbura AGENCE BURUNDAISE
DE PRESSE in French 1249 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] 27 Mar (ABP) [dateline as received]—[passage omitted] It is worth noting that after about 50 young Hutu men were moved from Buyenzi to the apostolic nuncio's residence on 25 March, the ABP correspondent in Muramvha—40 km from Bujumbura—said that about 200 other young Hutu men, who are less than 26 years old, have been transported in four Toyota Coaster buses, and two large buses of the Burundi transport company, a parastatal, to Gishubi commune, the place of origin of President Ntibantunganya, and Nyabihanga, the place of origin of Melchior Ndadaye, who was assassinated in the failed coup attempt in 1993. The young men, only 20 of whom had luggage, were arrested in Muramvha for interrogation. As not all the 200 could have originated from the two

communes, the purpose of moving them is of concern to the police because the buses had false road papers.

Situation in Bujumbura Reported

LD2703202895 Paris France-2 Television Network in
French 1800 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Burundi's president spoke for the first time today about the beginnings of genocide in his country. He called for intervention from the international community to prevent a tragedy such as the one in Rwanda. We have received the first pictures of the massacres perpetrated in the capital, Bujumbura, this weekend. Stephane Manier comments on these difficult pictures.

[Begin recording] [Manier] On 25 March at 0800 hours, the district of Buyenzi in Bujumbura awoke from a night of horror, with dozens of corpses and some terrifying stories.

[Buyenzi College director] The soldiers came. They came here. They broke the door down. This is what is left of the door [shown on video]. There were only young boys here, whom you can see over there. They are all there—boys in the penultimate year of secondary school.

[Manier] They are dead?

[College director] They are dead. [video shows bodies of young boys laid out in a row] This one [points to boy's body] was also at the school. He was murdered. That one there, the little one, was still in primary school.

[Manier] A few meters away from the college, other eyewitness accounts implicate the police and the Army, entirely controlled by the Tutsis. They sealed the area off on the evening of 24 March. The official reason given was that they were searching for Hutu extremists, and they entered the houses.

[Unidentified woman] We saw three gendarmes. They said: Either you open the door, or we will enter by force. Then they entered the house suddenly. They said: Either you give us money, or we will kill all of you. There were only women here. Then they started to fire on everyone. [video shows shot of women's bodies lying on the floor]

I happened to have 40 dollars, which I gave them. I said: You take it and leave me alone. I gave them 40 dollars, and they left me alone.

[Manier] This district of Bujumbura was one of the last in which Hutus and Tutsis lived side by side after a fashion. Now that is over.

The police and the Army evacuated the district a few minutes after these pictures were filmed. Journalists are now banned from there, and the exodus has begun. In a few hours, most of the inhabitants of Hutu origin took to the road for Zaire, 30 km away, convinced that the worst is yet to come. [passage omitted]

There are now only Tutsis in Bujumbura, more or less. The Hutus have either fled or are surrounding the town, in control of the countryside. [passage omitted] [end recording]

During the next 48 hours, 150 of the 500 French nationals in the country will be evacuated. Cooperation Minister Bernard Debre will leave for Burundi this evening. We go over live to our special correspondent Laurent Boussier.

Laurent, you arrived in Bujumbura around midday. You were able to move about the capital. What is the situation this evening?

[Boussier] The situation in Bujumbura today and this evening remains very tense. At each crossroads, outside hotels, and on the roads into and out of the town, there are police and militiamen everywhere. [passage omitted]

As you said, the only real news today came from the French Embassy. Tomorrow a specially chartered Air France plane will come to evacuate 150 or 160 French people, mainly women and children, whose presence here is no longer necessary.

French Cooperation Minister Bernard Debre will be aboard this plane. He will not be coming just to oversee the evacuation, but is reported to also be coming on a mediation mission, to attempt to bring about some progress what could become a disastrous situation.

200 Zaireans Killed

LD2703233895 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Today there was a timid resumption of activity in Bujumbura, but the thousands of Hutus who fled the town have not yet returned. [passage omitted]

The ethnic massacres apparently also affected the Zaireans living in Bujumbura. According to Kinshasa, in fact, 200 of them were killed last weekend. Assane Diop reports:

[Begin Diop recording] It was by means of a telex dated today, Monday, that the Zairean ambassador to Burundi informed Kinshasa of the toll of Zairean victims. According to this document, which was conveyed to the prime minister's office, it is believed that 200 Zaireans were killed, most of them shot dead. They were massacred above all in the district of Bujumbura called Buyenzi. The Zaireans are reported to have been killed without any distinction being made during the course of a murderous frenzy aimed mainly at the Hutus, who are the main inhabitants of this area of the Burundi capital. According to the Zairean diplomatic message, the assailants were gangs of armed youths supervised by soldiers. [passage omitted]

Diplomats in postings in Bujumbura were prevented from going to the scene of the carnage for several hours.

The Burundi soldiers are reported to have taken advantage of this period of time to throw the bodies into mass graves. [end recording]

Gunfire Resumes in Bujumbura

AB2703211195 Paris AFP in English 2043 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 27 Mar (AFP)—Gunfire and grenade blasts echoed through the capital of Burundi late Monday [27 March], shattering the first day of relative calm after a week of ethnic violence that claimed scores of lives. Gunfire was heard in the Hutu neighborhood of Kamenge in the north of the city, and Burundian radio reported grenade explosions in unspecified areas of the capital.

The city had been largely calm Monday for the first time in a week as Burundians returned to work, children went back to school and the military presence in the flashpoint Buyenzi district was sharply reduced.

The violence has fueled fears of a repeat of neighboring Rwanda's ethnic massacre last year that left between 500,000 and a million people dead. The two countries have the same ethnic makeup—a Tutsi minority and Hutu majority.

Some humanitarian agencies estimated that 500 people were killed in Buyenzi as troops of the Tutsi-led Army allegedly carried out "ethnic cleansing" against Hutus overnight Friday in Buyenzi. The violence has sent tens of thousands of Burundians fleeing to neighboring Zaire.

In other developments, Burundian radio said up to 2,000 Hutus from the Rumonge District south of Bujumbura fled to Zaire Monday. It did not say why. It also said gunmen attacked an Army position Monday in Rugazi but there were no casualties.

Further Updates on Incidents

LD2703215995 Paris Radio France International in French 2130 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The sound of gunfire and grenade explosions is being heard in Bujumbura again this evening. Apparently the gunfire is coming from the Hutu district of Kamenge, in the north of the town. There is also reported to be great tension in the interior of the country. According to the national radio station, an army post was attacked today at Rugazi and unknown persons are reported to have killed 10 people by throwing grenades in a refugee camp at Ngozi in the north of the country. [passage omitted]

Ethnic Tension Escalating

AB2803142695 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 28 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Tension is escalating in Bujumbura where automatic machine-gunfire was heard last night. The city is occupied by the minority Tutsi tribe;

the majority Hutu, fearing new massacres, refused to go to work. France, the first financial backer of the country, is trying to mobilize the international community in order to prevent another bloodbath in Burundi. Cooperation Minister Bernard Debre, is currently in Bujumbura. Celsius Senguihuva has the details:

[Begin Senguihuva recording] According to diplomatic sources in Bujumbura, Mr. Debre will meet the various warring and political factions today as well as military authorities to see how to prevent more ethnic violence and further massacres like those observed last year in the country. A special plane was sent by France to evacuate about 150 children, but France believes that it is not yet time to evacuate all the nationals living in Burundi. This is a delicate mission for Mr. Debre because, right now, Hutus no longer dare to cross the (?Ndanga) River to go to the city, a city that has become a city of all kinds of danger for them five days after the ethnic cleansing that took place in the Bwiza and Buyenzi districts.

This is not the only reason to be fearful. A leaflet has been circulating in the city for two days now in the Kamenge and (?Kinyonza) districts, the only areas in Bujumbura where Hutus took refuge. The tract asks all Hutus not to go to work until the Burundian Government agrees to call on the international community to send a foreign intervention military force in the country.

Young men from the tutsi ethnic group, apparently unarmed, are occupying, in small groups, the strategic areas of the city but their mere presence is enough to discourage Hutus who would like to go to the city. Last night, gun shots were heard for five minutes in Kamenge, but this was just a minor incident considering what has happened recently in Bujumbura. [end recording]

Chad

U.S. Aid Worker Freed by Rebels of MDD

LD2703221695 Paris Radio France International in French 2130 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] We have just this minute learnt that the American aid worker abducted by the rebels of

the MDD [Movement for Democracy and Development] was freed today. The United Nations spokesman has just announced this in New York. Anthony Johnson was abducted in western Chad a week ago along with three of his assistants.

Rebels Free Other Hostages

AB2803135095 Paris AFP in English 1306 GMT 28 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, March 28 (AFP)—A Chadian armed opposition movement freed a US national it was holding late Monday [27 March] and released three hostages on Tuesday morning, it announced.

A spokesman for the Movement for Democracy and Development (MDD), Abakar Saboun, told AFP by telephone that the group had released two Chadians and a Malian without conditions in the morning.

An American, Anthony Johnson, 43, a principal technical counsellor for a UN Development Programme project at Mao, the main town of Kanem prefecture, about 300 kilometres (185 miles) from Ndjamena, was released earlier.

An official source in the US Information Service here, told AFP that Johnson was released "in the night of March 26" to the US embassy Consul-General Philip Covington. Johnson's health condition is "stable", said the source, who added that arrangements were being made for onward travel, probably here to Lagos in neighbouring Nigeria.

The source also said that the embassy has contacted his family in the United States.

The MDD spokesman said that Johnson and the American diplomat were seen Tuesday morning at the Maiduguri international airport, in north-eastern Nigeria, trying to take a flight to Lagos.

Johnson and the three others were arrested and taken hostage during the night of March 19 in order to "prove to the international community that President Idriss Deby's claim that there is security in Chad is wrong", the MDD stated.

Kenya**Minister Says Multipartyism Leads to Confusion***EA2703104295 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 27 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Kalonzo Musyoka, has said that it was wrong for the international community to push Kenyans to believe that democracy was practicable only in a multiparty set-up. He said so far multipartyism had only bred political confusion and animosity among leaders, adding that the ruling party KANU [Kenya African National Union] would continue to pursue its reconciliatory policy and welcome defectors from the other parties freely into its cult for national unity.

Mr. Kalonzo, who is also the KANU national organizing secretary, paid tribute to His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi for his tour of parts of Eastern Province, saying that the advice he gave wananchi [citizens] greatly strengthened the party in those areas. He was speaking at (Migwani) trading center in Mwingi District during a KANU membership drive where over 2,000 members renewed their membership and welcomed back to KANU 10 DP [Democratic Party] members.

Meanwhile, the minister left Nairobi yesterday for Cairo, Egypt, to attend the 17th extraordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers scheduled to end tomorrow. Mr. Kalonzo said issues at the conference will involve the relaunching of the African economy and social development, the Cairo agenda for development.

Minister Demands Apology From Journalists*EA2403205395 Nairobi KTN Television Network in English 1000 GMT 24 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The government is demanding an immediate apology from the Nairobi-based correspondents who reported what it terms: outrageous lies and a deliberate distortion of events in the country, in the current issues of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON POST, NEWSWEEK, and TIME magazines.

A statement from Information and Broadcasting Minister Johnstone Makau, said it was unthinkable that the 1st March issue of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE should state that two government ministers have been arrested in Kenya for abusing the president. He noted that the same paper on the 21st of March accused the president of fomenting the ethnic strife. Similarly, he said, the other papers had falsely accused the government of bombing the Law Society of Kenya offices, lack of commitment to democratization, and that the Brigadier John Odongo issue was KANU [Kenya African National Union] ploy. Makau warned any attempts to derail law and order by anyone, including the media, will not be condoned.

In response to the government's apology demand, however, the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi said it had consistently supported press freedom and would continue to do so.

Spokesman Louis Segesvary said any apology demands or calls for journalists' deportation or expulsion would undermine the freedom of the press, an act he termed regrettable.

Diplomatic Relations With Uganda Deteriorate*EA2503184095 Nairobi KTN Television Network in English 1600 GMT 25 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Diplomatic relations between Kenya and Uganda deteriorated further amid allegations that Uganda has deployed troops along the northeastern border with Kenya.

According to a Ugandan Army spokesman, Major (Ronald Katu Unguka) the troop deployment, which he said had been going on since Wednesday [22 March], is aimed at curbing alleged incursions into Uganda by Kenya security forces. The reports claimed that last week Kenyan security forces entered Uganda, burned villages, and killed the father of a prominent Ugandan parliamentarian.

Relations between Kenya and Uganda have of late been tense following Uganda's refusal to hand over the leader of an alleged Kenyan guerrilla movement, Brigadier John Odongo, from exile in Uganda, who has since been relocated to Ghana. Early this month, 200 attackers believed to belong to the February 18 Movement raided a police post in Western Kenya killing administration policemen, and getting away with 13 guns, and 1,300 rounds of ammunition.

Meanwhile, the Uganda Government-owned NEW VISION newspaper has accused Kenya Government forces of abducting a Ugandan under the pretext that he is a member of the February 18 Movement. Efforts to get a comment from Kenyan authorities were unsuccessful.

Moi Denies Troops Deployed on Uganda Border*EA2703202395 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 27 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that Kenya had not deployed troops at the border with Uganda or any other neighboring country. The president said all Kenyan Armed Forces were at their barracks, and would continue to remain there. He said the police, who are responsible for internal security in the country, had been posted to border areas to check possible acts of insecurity in those areas. President Moi said Kenya loves peace and would not like to be provoked from any quarter. President Moi said this when he addressed two public rallies at Kisanana and Kipkitur markets in Baringo District.

President Moi said because of its generosity, Kenya had continued to receive and host people fleeing from Uganda from the time the Kabaka Mutesa of Uganda was overthrown in 1966, and throughout successive changes of government in that country. He said those who had been hosted after fleeing from instability in their country must respect the hospitality of the Kenyan people, and desist from activities which endanger peace in Kenya. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Disagreements Break Out Between Faction Leaders

AB2603185195 Paris AFP in English 1411 GMT
26 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, March 26 (AFP)—Self-styled Somali President Ali Mahdi Mohamed lashed out here on Sunday against his bitter rival General Mohamed Farah Aidid, accusing him of leading Somalia back into chaos.

Addressing a press conference at his residence in northern Mogadishu, Ali Mahdi charged that Aidid was trying to "lead Somalia into chaos again by undermining agreements reached in Mogadishu on February 20 by our two main factions to minimize possibilities of war that led to the reopening of the port of Mogadishu."

Appealing to Somalis not to start killing each other, Ali Mahdi said Aidid had showed reluctance to accept a broad-based national conference.

"Our goodwill gesture has been undermined and all the agreements reached so far may collapse," Ali Mahdi said in the first sign of an open disagreement between him and Aidid since the departure 23 days ago of the last UN peacekeepers from the war-torn Horn of Africa nation.

Ali Mahdi said that a committee negotiating the reconciliation between his faction and Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) had planned a meeting between him and Aidid on March 20 to mark the inauguration of Mogadishu Regional Authority, where he would have announced the convening of a National Reconciliation Conference (NRC).

"But unfortunately, General Aidid came up with his habitual absurdity of ignoring the will of the vast majority of Somalis, and I decided not to meet him until he accepts the convening of the NRC," Ali Mahdi angrily explained.

The north Mogadishu faction leader also accused Aidid of making negative propaganda by stating through his south Mogadishu-based radio that a conference the general had organized would soon name a new government.

Ali Mahdi said that over 10 regional and 58 district councils were established and certified by the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), but none works yet because of lack of authority due to Aidid's feet-dragging.

"One can't collect taxes without the ministry of finance and you can't have Mogadishu's authority as well when you don't have the minister of interior," Ali Mahdi said, and emphasized the need for an NRC where a central authority can be established for Somalia.

The new accusations were seen by political analysts as the beginning of an era of inter-clan misunderstandings that could jeopardize the fragile peace pact reached after the departure of UN peacekeeping forces, which could erupt into a new factional war for the control of Mogadishu's seaport and airport.

Inter-clan fighting, which erupted in the Somali capital in November 1991, caused the death of an estimated 300,000 people and displaced 500,000 more, according to estimates by the UN and relief agencies.

The fighting is attributed to the power struggle between Ali Mahdi and Aidid after the overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre from power in January 1991.

Somaliland Clan Fighting Leaves 17 Dead

AB2703132395 Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT
26 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, March 26 (AFP)—Some 17 people were killed and an unknown number wounded in inter-clan fighting in the self-proclaimed Republic of Somaliland, opposition United Somali Front (USF) vice-chairman Abdi Omar Ananug said here on Sunday [26 March].

Ananug said the fighting has been going for two days between heavily armed Issak militia and those of the Issa that are allegedly supported by the Issa-dominated government in neighbouring Djibouti. Heavy and small machine guns and rocket propelled grenades were used during the battle in which at least 17 people were said to have died.

The area has been tense in the last two months since the detention of nine Issa clan elders by the Somaliland government of President Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, the Mogadishu-based Ananug said, and appealed for the immediate unconditional release of the elders who, he said, "were detained for no specific reasons."

The Somaliland government's militia, however, has claimed that the detainees were caught planting landmines on highways and fuelling inter-clan skirmishes, claims that could not be independently confirmed.

The Issa clan is the smallest of the four clans that live together in Somalia's former northern region, now known as Somaliland, while the Issak are the largest.

The Egal government has not officially given reasons for the fighting, but political analysts believed it could be connected with militias' attempts to cash in on the thriving business going on at the port of Seia and the possible discovery of major mineral and oil deposits in the region by western oil companies.

The Somaliland government deployed tanks and armoured vehicles on the border town of Zeila, which is now controlled by Issak militia who support Egal, to protect what it called "the interests of the Republic." Earlier this month, the Issa and Gadabursi clans fought in the same area.

Defense Ministry Says Army Repels Attack 19 Mar

EA2703201895 Hargeysa Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT 19 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A Defense Ministry spokesman has disclosed that the national Army successfully repelled an attack by an anti-Somaliland group on 19 March at 0515. The group attacked an army base at (Obarable) near Hargeysa. The spokesman added that the national Army is still in hot pursuit of the group, driving it up to a point beyond Bender Wanaag. The spokesman said the army inflicted heavy losses on the group. He said the army killed and wounded a number of the group members, and captured many others. The spokesman said the army suffered three deaths and 10 wounded. The army also captured other anti-Somaliland group members, who were attempting to mine the road at Ow Barkhadle and (Hobato) between Berbera and Hargeysa on 19 March.

Tanzania

Number of Hutu Refugees From Burundi increases

EA2503161095 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0400 GMT 25 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The number of Hutu refugees from Burundi entering Ngara and Biharamulo Districts is increasing further. Officials of (Kitale) refugee camp

told Kagera Regional Commissioner Philip Mangula that the number of refugees increased from 26,903 to 39,857 four days ago. The increase shows an average of 500 refugees entering the camp every day. This is an increase on the initial average number of 400 refugees per day.

Hon. Mangula is on a visit to Biharamulo District to speak to the district village defense and security committees following the invasion of villages in the district by refugees from the (Kitale) camp, and the acts of thuggery they are committing. Hon. Mangula directed all villages in the district to set up militia and traditional guards immediately to cooperate with the police in bringing the situation under control. He also warned the refugees of (Kitale) camp to stop acts of thuggery at once. He said stern steps will be taken against culprits.

Uganda

Paper Reports Tension on Border With Kenya

EA2703204595 Nairobi KTN Television Network in English 1800 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Ugandan Government-owned publication, THE NEW VISION, today reported that scores of people living on both sides of the Kenya-Uganda border were fleeing from their homes following increased tension in the area. The newspaper reported that Kenyan villages of Chepkube and (Brakaluwet) are deserted, and residents are said to have fled to Cheptais. Residents from Kenya fled after sighting Ugandan Army helicopters monitoring troop deployment. The National Resistance Army soldiers are said to be massing around the eastern Iganga and Tororo Districts with heavy artillery stationed in the Busitema Forest, 15 km from Busia.

Four Held in Plot Against Mandela, Al Gore

MB2503144995 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 25-26 Mar 95 pp 1, 2

[Report by Norman Chandler]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A 10-month investigation by a police undercover team has resulted in the detention of four rightwingers who were allegedly part of a plot to bomb last year's presidential inauguration.

Had the bombing succeeded, it could have had incalculable international repercussions.

Among the victims may have been, besides President Mandela and members of South Africa's new Cabinet, world leaders such as United States Vice-President Al Gore, Hillary Clinton (wife of U.S. President Bill Clinton), the Duke of Edinburgh, United Nations secretary general Butrus Butrus-Ghali, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and Cuba's Fidel Castro. The four men detained—they have not been identified as yet, but at least one of them is alleged to be a policeman—are due to appear in the Pretoria Regional Court next week on charges relating to theft and the illegal possession of fire-arms, ammunition and explosives. This is, according to information given to the WEEKEND STAR, the first step in a wider investigation.

A spokesman for the Regional Court prosecutor's office told WEEKEND STAR yesterday: "The case has been set down for a five-minute hearing." Charge sheets are in the process of being formulated.

A member of the undercover team has told WEEKEND STAR that other, more serious, allegations are being looked into.

There are also certain to be more arrests, including some of the country's top rightwing personalities. The list of these names is said to "read like a who's who in right-wing politics."

A decision is to be taken soon on whether the suspects are to be charged jointly or separately on various counts, or be given the chance to become State witnesses. A decision is expected to be taken by the attorney-general of the Transvaal.

The appearances by the four next week will mark the culmination of months of work by a special task force and comes as a result of the successful infiltration of right-wing organisations throughout the country.

For months before the inauguration, there was continual speculation about the possibility of a "spectacular right-wing plan" to disrupt the inauguration. It was said variously to be either a mortar or rocket attack, a bomb planted somewhere in the area, or that sharpshooters would fire at people on the podium.

Also there were published reports of how police had foiled a plot which police immediately denied as speculation.

But it can now be revealed that evidence of a plan to attack the inauguration was discovered only days before the inauguration took place. That information resulted in an immediate and unprecedented security operation being put into place.

It involved the police, army, air force, the secret services of all arms of the defence force, and the then National Intelligence Service (now split into the National Intelligence Agency and the South African Secret Service).

Special mortar-proof sheets of glass were fitted to the podium at the Union Buildings and regular checks were made of the construction site.

Suburban areas close to the site were also cordoned off and stringent security checks made of parked vehicles and civilians in the area.

First disclosure on the nature of the security blanket came from General Georg Meiring, Chief of the SA [South Africa] National Defence Force, when he addressed the media on the defence budget in Cape Town two weeks ago.

He said fighter aircraft had been airborne throughout inauguration day to "prevent a rumoured crank from bombing the president ... with a hand grenade."

Iranian Arrives for Talks on Oil Facilities

MB2703153395 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1503 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Mar 27 SAPA—South Africa would hold talks with Iran this week on leasing oil storage facilities to the oil-rich Persian Gulf state, sources said on Monday. The technical details of such an arrangement would have to be hammered out between visiting Iranian Petroleum Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh-Kho'i, and South Africa's Central Energy Fund.

An Iranian official, accompanying the minister, told SAPA he was optimistic a deal could be worked out. Iran needed the storage facilities which would help the efficiency of the country's oil supply chain, the official, who did not want to be named, said. Mr Aqazadeh-Kho'i told a conference in Johannesburg that Iran had resumed its activities in South Africa at the request of president Nelson Mandela, following the political changes in the country.

"We are now active with our South African counterparts," he said. "We have not started any cooperation with regard to the oil storage facilities yet," Mr Aqazadeh-Kho'i said, in response to a question on leasing South Africa's Saldanha facilities. "I only arrived in the country yesterday." He told the conference Iran was keen to develop closer ties with African countries in downstream and upstream petrochemical businesses.

Possible areas of cooperation included exploration, the construction of refineries and the supply of crude oil.

Iran would also seek to purchase refined petrochemical products from Africa and train the continent's oil personnel. "Africa's hydrocarbon resources are mostly untapped," he said. "Africa's population growth calls for the development of its energy resources to increase economic growth."

Mandela To Visit Persian Gulf Countries

MB2703092995 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0854 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town March 27 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela will visit five countries in the Persian Gulf from April 8 to 13, presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlana said.

He will visit Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates. The president's visit is aimed at promoting trade links and cultural ties with the oil-rich Persian Gulf states.

Freedom Front Welcomes W. Mandela's Firing

MB2703164495 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1605 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town March 27 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela's dismissal of Mrs Winnie Mandela would strengthen his own image rather than that of his estranged wife, the Freedom Front [FF] said on Monday. FF Chairman Pieter Mulder said his party hoped that allegations of corruption levelled against Mrs Mandela would now also be investigated and dealt with as a matter of urgency. The government's delay in taking action against Mrs Mandela had complicated the matter. There was a clear difference between healthy democratic exchanges within a government, and the deliberate provocation of authority. "Mrs Mandela was guilty of the latter."

Women's League Regrets Firing

MB2803093095 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0811 GMT 28 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town March 28 SAPA—The African National Congress Women's League [ANCWL] on Tuesday expressed regret at the dismissal of Mrs Winnie Mandela, but assured President Nelson Mandela of its support.

Mrs Mandela, who was fired as deputy minister of arts, culture, science and technology on Monday, is president of the ANCWL.

Describing Mrs Mandela as "one of the few tried and tested women leaders" in South Africa, the ANCWL National Executive Committee said it hoped she would continue to work hard to promote unity within the ANC and its women's league.

"This is a moment and indeed the opportunity for her to mobilise women and our people to vote in the forthcoming local government elections."

Gauteng ANC Commends Action

MB2803111695 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1006 GMT 28 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg March 28 SAPA—The African National Congress' largest branch and its alliance partners on Tuesday gave their "unequivocal support" to President Nelson Mandela's decision to fire his wife Winnie from her ministerial post.

The ANC-led alliance in Gauteng said in a statement released at a press briefing that Mr Mandela had dismissed Mrs Mandela "not out of vindictiveness, but in the best interest of the country and its people."

An "undesirable situation" had arisen where Mr Mandela's leadership was being openly defied, undermining confidence in the government.

Mrs Mandela, deputy minister of arts, culture, science and technology in South Africa's first post-apartheid government, was dismissed from her post on Monday.

The statement was issued in the name of the ANC, SA [South African] Communist Party, Congress of SA Trade Unions, SA National Civic Organisation, ANC Youth League and ANC Women's League.

The alliance said it held the "sincere wish" that the dismissal of Mrs Mandela would lay the basis for her "positive reflection and rehabilitation".

It recognised the "positive role" played by Mrs Mandela "over the dark years of apartheid in helping to bring about the dawn of peace, democracy and justice". "Her militancy and challenge against the apartheid system indeed served as a beacon of hope for many of our people."

The alliance appealed for discipline and good conduct from its members. No-one was "above the basic norms of discipline".

Contralesa 'Shocked'

MB2803054795 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2118 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] East London March 27 SAPA—A Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa [Contralesa] regional spokesman on Monday said the organisation had been shocked by the sacking of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Deputy Minister Winnie Mandela.

Contralesa Eastern Cape spokesman Chief Mwelo Nonkonyana said Mrs Mandela had done "nothing wrong" as all her statements while deputy minister were "a response to the needs of the suffering masses". Mrs Mandela is the treasurer of Contralesa.

The organisation linked her dismissal to press speculation on her future and said it was regrettable that

President Nelson Mandela had yielded to, what it called, a campaign to destabilise the African National Congress, Mr Nonkonyana said.

W. Mandela Suing Mufamadi, Fivaz Over Raids

MB2603160895 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 26 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Deputy Arts and Culture Minister Winnie Mandela has revealed that she has instituted legal proceedings against both Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and National Police Commissioner George Fivaz. This follows a court ruling overturning search warrants for the recent raids on her Soweto home, and offices in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Speaking at a banquet in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, Mrs. Mandela accused Mr. Mufamadi and Commissioner Fivaz of trying to mislead the public to justify their own actions.

The deputy minister also climbed into the media, criticizing journalists for reports on her visit to West Africa earlier this year. She described negative reports on the matter as a calculated plot to destroy the ANC.

She said she had been invited to Burkino Faso in her capacity as deputy minister, where she was to have met 11 African ministers of culture, four heads of state, and various other officials.

Mrs. Mandela said she had not intended to defy the president, and had written a letter to him informing him of the visit. However, the reply from President Nelson Mandela had come only after her departure.

Earlier the embattled deputy minister also had another go at the government, criticizing it for spending 2.5 million rands to entertain Queen Elizabeth. She added that the British, and not the Boers, had inflicted the most damage on South Africa's people in their pursuit of building an empire.

ANC Document Wants Unity Government Abolished

MB2703205295 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2027 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town March 27 SAPA—The ANC should revert to constitutional proposals it submitted to the convention of a democratic south Africa, and abolish the government of national unity [GNU], an ANC document released Monday suggests.

Titled "Building a United Nation", the document is to be discussed at an ANC constitutional conference starting Friday [31 March], and wants the organisation to explicitly support majority rule. It also seeks to rid the country of the forced GNU coalition brokered to break the 1992 Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II deadlock, which then facilitated South Africa's

peaceful transition. "The character of the state shall be a multi-party democratic state based upon democratic majority rule."

These anti-GNU sentiments found groundswell support at the ANC's 49th conference held in Bloemfontein at the end of 1994 at which delegates were critical of the constraints placed by the GNU on the ability of the leading party in government to implement its policies. The document responds directly to criticisms on the slow pace of realising affirmative action and wealth redistribution policies by seeking to give Parliament unlimited power to pass legislation to address the legacy of apartheid policies. "Separation of powers between the organs of government shall be provided for in a manner consistent with the accountability of the executive to Parliament, and the principle of majority rule.

"Powers should be distributed to the provinces so as to promote government closer to the people and popular participation in governance, and to minimise antagonistic divisions between provinces and between levels of government."

The ANC sees a redefined Senate as an important institution for the representation of provincial interests and promoting a co-operative framework of regional and national governance. "We are also concerned that the structures of government should be cost effective and not produce a maze of competing institutions." The envisaged Senate will have the power to review and veto legislation dealing with powers exercised by provinces, but could only review and not veto bills dealing with other matters.

In seeking to allay the fears of traditional leaders, the ANC entrenches the institution of traditional authority to protect custom, culture and customary law, but limits its power by requiring that they be subject to certain constitutional principles, including the separation of power. On the thorny issue of language, the ANC proposes that a balance should be struck on the protection of all official languages and the practicality of governance. National and regional governments may designate a language or languages as the official language for the purposes of communication.

The conference will also deliberate on the number of elected representatives. "South Africa now has costly form of representation which is out of line with highly industrialised countries. Including regional representations, there are close to 900 lawmakers. The cost of elected representatives could only be justified if it could be proven that the reduction of representatives would affect the quality of decision-making or affected the relation between people and Parliament. Reducing the numbers of these legislatures by about 25 percent would have more impact on the attempt to secure funds for the reconstruction and development plan, than trimming the salaries of MPs."

Maharaj Says Government To Seek Mediation*MB2603195195 Johannesburg SABA in English 1929
GMT 26 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban March 26 SABA—Transport Minister Mac Maharaj says the government of national unity will honour its commitment to the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] to seek international mediation on unresolved constitutional issues, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio News reported on Sunday. Speaking at a public meeting at Verulam on the KwaZulu/Natal North Coast, Mr Maharaj said the only delay was that the IFP was not prepared to discuss the terms of reference for such mediation.

On a different issue, Mr Maharaj said the government would not tolerate unlawful action by individuals or organisations. He would defend lawful action but would not take kindly to threats, Mr Maharaj said in response to teachers who promised protest action if the government did not meet their demands.

Mandela Says Land Reform Not 'Punitive'*MB2603133795 Johannesburg SABA in English 1030
GMT 26 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Weenen March 26 SABA—Government's land reform was a concrete step in addressing social disparities and was not engaged in a simplistic, punitive and unproductive exercise, President Nelson Mandela said on Sunday. He was speaking at the launch of the KwaZulu/Natal land reform pilot programme at KwaNobamba in the Escourt-Weenen District.

"We seek a solution that is generally acceptable to all, an approach that eliminates the suspicion, mistrust, and anger that have characterised land disputes over the years.

"Furthermore, our land redistribution policy insists on the effective and productive use of land as a resource in a sustainable way," he said. Mr Mandela said the pilot programme was a concrete step in the government's land redistribution programme, which, in turn, was central to rural development. It would also address poverty, unemployment, malnutrition and economic depression which characterised much of the rural areas in the country. "As such, land reform is an integral part of the reconstruction and development programme...." he said.

KwaNobamba would, together with eight similar projects in the other provinces, serve as a test and its lessons would be applied to each district and locality across the country over time. He said the Escourt-Weenen District was chosen because land-related and planning initiatives were already under way in the area. "The people of this area have demonstrated that they are ready to shoulder responsibility for their own development and resolve their own problems," he said. He

added the way in which residents handled a threatened land invasion last year, as well as the farmworkers and farm tenants' strike early this year demonstrated the maturity of its people.

"We are confident that the R35-million [rands] that we shall be ploughing into this project over the next three years will be money well spent," he said. The project launched Sunday would benefit a community of 45,000 people by bringing jobs and a better standard of living, he said. Mr Mandela pointed out that local authorities had a crucial role to play in the successful implementation of such projects as they would be receiving state grants on behalf of the community, determine who benefits and oversee the projects. "This is why you must ensure that you register for the November elections," he said.

NP Assails Hanekom's Land Proposals*MB2803055595 Johannesburg SABA in English 2101
GMT 27 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town March 27 SABA—South Africa could not afford communists like Land Affairs Minister Mr Derek Hanekom to destabilise land ownership for the sake of political expediency, the National Party [NP] said Monday.

While the NP accepted negotiated restitution and legislation passed by Parliament, it would not tolerate a one-man band trying to manipulate land affairs to satisfy his communist philosophy, land affairs spokesman Andre Fourie said. Any other measure would have to be dealt with through the National Assembly Land Portfolio Committee and Parliament.

Mr Hanekom's claim to implement land tax without clearing the matter with his government of national unity colleagues—particularly those in agriculture and finance—did not instill any confidence.

His "uncalled for" remark that drought relief should be scrapped without consulting either his colleagues or organised agriculture was enough to earn him censure in the strongest possible terms.

Government To Crack Down on Student Behavior*MB2403202495 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
English 1600 GMT 24 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The government is to crack down on university and technikon students who engage in criminal behavior during protest marches. Education Minister Professor Sibusiso Bhengu says that although students have genuine grievances, the government won't tolerate any abuse of the right to protest. Fred Mogamisi reports that the announcement, which follows discussions with President Nelson Mandela last night, has been communicated to police authorities:

[Begin recording] [Mogamisi] Today's announcement follows weeks of protests at a number of universities and

technikons throughout the country. The interim measures are aimed at bringing stability to these institutions. They include the holding of meetings between the department, student bodies, and other stakeholders, but Professor Bhengu warned that the government would not be coerced or intimidated into acceding to demands from any group or sector.

[Bhengu] We have extracted a promise from some of the student bodies that, indeed, they also will be advising that vandalism and the destruction of property and the intimidation of the administrators at these institutions is banned.

[Mogamisi] Professor Bhengu also announced the appointment of a national commission on higher education. The 12-member commission, chaired by Dr. Jairam Reddy, is to investigate all aspects of higher education and make policy recommendations to the minister. Institutions under the National Higher Education System are colleges, technikons, and universities. [end recording]

Protesting students at Vista University in Port Elizabeth have flooded the entire administration building, causing extensive damage. They apparently opened all the taps and fire hoses in reaction to a statement by Professor Bhengu that demands for the immediate resignation of the university council were unacceptable.

At the Technikon Natal in Durban, protesting students prevented the rector, Prof. Andre du Preez, from leaving his office. The protesters weren't put off by the rain and marched to the administration building. The group of about 200 students then barricaded Prof. Du Preez's offices after he refused to sign a memorandum. He later denied that he'd been taken hostage. The students are demanding free accommodation, a reduction in fees and the resignation of the technikon board. They were dispersed peacefully, but vowed to return on Monday.

Manuel Asks Students To Consider Common Good

*MB2503141995 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0924
GMT 25 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town March 25 SAPA—Former student activist Trevor Manuel—now South Africa's minister of trade and industry—appealed to South Africa's students on Saturday to consider the common good above their own interests.

Addressing a graduation ceremony at the Peninsula Technikon in Cape Town, he said: "Please consider the demands of the total society—stand back from personal interests and consider your collective contribution as a group of privileged young people." Mr Manuel said he needed to preface his appeal by pointing out that he had himself been a student activist, involved in establishing the first SRC [Students Representative Council] on the Peninsula Technikon campus.

But he added that his and his peers' activism had been driven by a vision of an apartheid-free society and geared towards the destruction of apartheid in all its manifestations. "Our activism was of the variety that saw us making personal sacrifices for the common good." Mr Manuel said the current generation was certainly not the last at the technikon—it was in fact the first crop of students educated in a democratic South Africa. Nothing could replace a sound educational system as a prerequisite for a better life for a country's people. South Africa had too many students in arts and human sciences faculties at its universities and too few students at technikons—and even at the latter the technology facilities remained underpopulated.

Carolus Views 'Crisis' in Tertiary Education

*MB2503144695 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1315
GMT 25 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg March 25 SAPA—Conservative attitudes within university administration structures and the destructive action taken by rampaging students are equally to blame for the present crisis in tertiary education, according to ANC Deputy Secretary-General Cheryl Carolus.

Speaking at a press briefing on Saturday, Ms Carolus said university administration was a crucial statutory stakeholder in the present crisis situation and needed to cooperate with students in order to resolve disputes between these two stakeholders. "There are elements within the (administrative) structures that are resistant to change—these elements are as destructive as (some) actions taken by students." She said it would be irresponsible for government not to become actively involved in settling the dispute because universities were funded by public money. However, a lasting solution would have to come from the stakeholders themselves.

President of the South African Students Congress [Sasco] David Makhura said disputes revolved around three central issues. These were: the problem of financing black students from historically disadvantaged backgrounds; unrepresentative university governance structures; and the absence of a culture of negotiations within tertiary institutions. Mr Makhura said Sasco supported President Mandela's call for an end to intimidation, vandalism and hostage-taking by members of the student body, and hoped conflict situations would move behind closed doors to negotiating forums.

A major stumbling block in achieving this, however, was the relative autonomy of different institutions. Decisions taken by Sasco at national level were not necessarily implemented at local level. This was also true of university structures, including the Council of University Principles (CUP) and the Council of Tertiary Principles (CTP), where binding decisions on policy matters were not forthcoming. "We need to initiate a code of conduct that is binding on all our members," Mr Makhura said. Sasco was determined to see the successful operation of

legitimate transformation forums—comprised of student representatives and administration—that could lead the way forward.

The PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] (Gauteng) MEC [member of the Executive Council] for Education Mary Metcalfe said reconstructing education was an enormous task considering the problems inherited from the apartheid era. But solutions needed to be based on principles of negotiation. "We have a tradition in our country of dealing with conflict in a way that we contribute towards the resolution of that conflict," she said.

Discusses 'Action Plan'

MB2603193295 Johannesburg Saffm Radio Network in English 1600 GMT 26 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC and its allied education organizations have drawn up an action plan in a bid to end the mushrooming conflict on campuses. At a summit in Johannesburg, the groups called on all universities and technikons to establish transformation forums by May. They also called for a national loans and bursary scheme to be in place by next year. ANC Deputy Secretary General Cheryl Carolus spoke to our Johannesburg news staff:

[Begin Carolus recording] We have met the key objective of assessing the current situation within the education and training sector and mapping out a clear action plan which would firstly accelerate the total eradication of the apartheid legacy in education; secondly, ensure equal access to quality education and training; and thirdly, we would support and give direction to the democratic transformation of all our institutions of learning in our country; and fourthly, that we will promote a culture of learning and teaching in our schools, in our communities, and in our workplaces. [end recording]

An education charter drawn up by the summit will be released tomorrow. The students' organization, Sasco [South African Students Congress], as well as the scholars' organization, COSAS [Congress of South African Students], have also committed themselves to a code of conduct and have condemned criminal and right-wing activity at schools and on campuses.

Buthelezi Linked to IFP Troops in Police

MB2703194795 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1917 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban March 27 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi allegedly arranged for the transfer into the police force of clandestinely-trained soldiers who later attacked African National Congress members, according to testimony in the Supreme Court in Durban on Monday.

Former policeman Gcina Mkhize, former colleague Romeo Mbambo and IFP member Israel Hlongwane

have been convicted of six hit-squad murders in the KwaZulu/Natal North Coast area of Esikhawini in 1993. Mkhize said on Monday Mr Buthelezi discussed the transfer to the South African Police [SAP] of IFP recruits secretly trained in the Caprivi with top SAP members. He said Mr Buthelezi's personal assistant, Mr M Z Khumalo, told him and more than 70 other recruits they were to fight African National Congress sympathisers in the SAP while stationed in Pietermaritzburg.

He said Mr Khumalo told them Mr Buthelezi had been in contact with "higher echelons" of the SAP to arrange this. A decision was taken that Mr Buthelezi would make men available to the SAP to be trained as special constables. They were also told to attack ANC members to create distrust between the ANC and SAP. Mkhize also testified that he and others trained as special constables in Koeberg after their Caprivi stint.

Earlier, Mbambo's testimony implicated two KwaZulu/Natal MECs [member of the Executive Council], Prince Gideon Zulu and the Rev Celani Mtetwa, in hit squad activities. Last week Prince Zulu and the Rev Mtetwa and seven others linked to hit squads denied the allegations. They also declined to testify in rebuttal. Mkhize and his colleagues are giving evidence in mitigation of sentence. The trial continues.

Molefe Inaugurates Traditional Leaders House

MB2703141495 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1303 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mmabatho March 27 SAPA—Traditional leaders should be above politics by engaging in a drive for peace and development. This was said by North-West Premier Popo Molefe on Monday when he officially inaugurated the House of Traditional Leaders at the provincial Legislature in Mmabatho.

"Traditional leaders' role is to maintain the solidarity and equilibrium of his or her people.

"However, as individuals they are entitled to vote for the party of their choice," Mr Molefe told the gala occasion. "A traditional leader should not use his position to undermine political institutions—neither should political institutions use their power to denigrate traditional authority."

The premier urged traditional leaders to embrace civic organisations so as to end hostility between organisations such as the SA [South Africa] National Civic Organisation and tribal authorities. The 24-member House of Traditional Leaders has mainly an advisory role. It can consider and comment on any bill of the provincial Legislature dealing with indigenous laws, and can also make proposals on various tribal matters. Members of the house and Mr Molefe met President Nelson Mandela last Friday [24 March]. The house formally begins functioning on Tuesday.

Mandela Urges Citizens To Invest in Country

*MB2503140095 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1213
GMT 25 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban March 25 SAPA—A small group of protesters demonstrated outside the Engen oil refinery in Wentworth, Durban, on Saturday shortly before the plant was officially opened by President Nelson Mandela.

The protesters, apparently from the Wentworth community bordering the refinery, were demanding the closure of the plant because they claimed it was a hazard to their health. Protesters claim gas emissions from the plant—operational since December—cause respiratory problems. Police patrolled the area and the protesters eventually left shortly after the president's arrival. Engen's chief executive officer Rob Angel said however one of the facilities of the plant was its capability "to make and supply unleaded petrol and low sulphur diesel which will, in the future assist in the control of emissions from vehicles.

"Since the adverse impact of these emissions is often felt the hardest by poor and underrepresented communities, such environmentally friendly fuels can no longer be regarded as First World luxuries." Mr Angel said the company had developed a community awareness and emergency response programme together with the communities adjoining the plant.

Addressing local and international businessmen at the refinery, Mr Mandela urged South Africans to invest in this country before looking to overseas investments. Mr Mandela said figures indicated that South African investment in the country only constituted 17 per cent of the gross domestic product, while figures in countries like Malaysia, Hungary and even Mexico were as high as 32 per cent. He said overseas investors would only invest in South Africa if local businessmen showed confidence by embarking on their own investment drive. He cited political uncertainty as one of the reasons why local business was reluctant to invest in South Africa. "More than anything else, it is domestic confidence as expressed in domestic investment which will strengthen foreign confidence and attract the foreign investment which we need.

"South Africa's energy industry has much to contribute to the RDP (Reconstruction and Development Programme) and to the general rehabilitation of our economy.

"The oil industry creates one-tenth of the country's gross domestic product," Mr Mandela said. He added, "it has earned millions in vital foreign exchange from exports and saves millions by refining crude into fuel products locally."

'Significant Drop' in Strike Action Noted

*MB2703094695 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0815
GMT 27 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg March 27 SAPA—There has been a significant drop in strike action compared to the same period last year, an industrial relations report stated on Monday.

Consultants Andrew Levy and Associates said in its quarterly report 60,000 mandays were lost from January to March this year, compared to the 295,000 lost mandays last year.

Unlike last year, when the political climate and first democratic election contributed to most of the lost time, 1995 saw a return to normality and fewer industrial disputes.

The report singled out the Spar supermarket strike as the major labour dispute for 1995. It said although most of the workers had since been dismissed, the situation at Spar was tense, stores had been looted and trashed and the level of violence was high.

The Food and Allied Workers Union strike action at the SA [South Africa] Dried Fruit Co-operative and Simba accounted for 51 per cent. SACCAWU [South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union] accounted for 17 per cent, CWIU [Chemical Workers Industrial Union] 6-per cent, NUM [National Union of Mineworkers] 4.6-per cent and NUMSA [National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa] 4.2-per cent.

Low Water Levels Reported at Most Dams

*MB2403143495 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1409
GMT 24 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria March 24 SAPA—Levels of the major supply and irrigation dams in most of South Africa are generally lower than at the same time last summer.

Before the rain of the past few days Vaal Dam, the major supplier of water to Gauteng, was 14 per cent full compared to 41 per cent last year. However, its major feeder, Sterkfontein Dam, has remained at a constant 71 per cent of capacity. The third biggest dam in the Vaal River system, Bloemhof Dam, is eight per cent full compared to 40 per cent last year.

The country's biggest dam, Gariep on the Orange River, is 41 per cent full, compared to 85 per cent last year.

In the Northern Transvaal, where huge tree and crop losses have been recorded in the lowveld in successive seasons, the position remains grim. Tzaneen Dam in the heart of the normally productive Letaba Valley remains empty and Middle Letaba Dam is only 12 per cent full. Nzhelele Dam is at seven per cent of capacity.

Of the other major dams in the province only Nootgedacht Dam, at 60 per cent, has shown an improvement. The only full dam is Blyderivierspoort.

KwaZulu/Natal's biggest dam, Pongolapoort is at 41 per cent after dropping 10 per cent from last year, and Albert Falls Dam at 23 per cent contains less than half of what it did a year ago. Eleven of the province's 16 dams are more than half-full.

Dams in the Western Cape have, overall, four per cent less water than at the same time last year. The biggest dam in the system, Brandvlei is a 25 per cent. Wemmershoek is little more than half full.

In the Eastern Cape, the biggest dam, Bridledrift, is full as are six other smaller dams. Seventeen dams are more than half-full.

In the Western Transvaal, which has no major dams, Mokolo is a third down on last year when it overflowed and Roodeplaat Dam is nearly full. The only other dam in the region more than half-full is Hartbeespoort.

Good Rains Reported; Winter Grazing To Improve
MB2503155095 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 25 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The rainy weather during the past three days has brought widespread relief from the drought in many areas, and the prospects for reasonable winter grazing have improved dramatically.

Places in KwaZulu/Natal have recorded more than 200 mm in the past 48 hours, while falls of more than 50 mm have been recorded in parts of the Eastern and Northern Transvaal and the Free State [Provinces]. Rain has also fallen in the Northwest Province, the Eastern Cape, and parts of the Western Cape [Provinces].

Rivers and streams that have been dry for months have again started flowing in places. Cool, cloudy weather with rain or thundershowers is forecast for most of the eastern parts of the country today. There is also a 20 percent chance of rain in the Karoo.

Hot and dry conditions have been forecast for the Western Cape, where the temperature in Cape Town is expected to top 32 degrees. The weather bureau has warned that the dry conditions, accompanied by strong southeasterly winds, are conducive to veld fires.

Effects of Drought Said 'Underestimated'

MB2703072295 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Transvaal Agricultural Union [TAU] President Dries Bruwer says the effects of the drought have been underestimated and that losses will exceed initial estimates. Mr. Bruwer appealed to banks not to go ahead with the process of sequestering hundreds of farmers. He said this would not be in the interest of the South African economy, the agricultural

sector, or the financial institutions themselves. He said the TAU planned to arrange meetings to bring farmers and financial institutions together to work out effective measures in an effort to keep farmers on their land.

South African Press Review for 27 Mar
MB2703131195

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Campus Turmoil Requires 'Firm Action'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 March in a page 12 editorial comments on the "turmoil" on university and college campuses, noting that facilities are "trashed, property damaged, classes interrupted and hostages taken." The situation is "already worrying enough" for Education Minister Sibusiso Bhengu to place a long statement in newspapers "at the expense of taxpayers." In it, he expresses "all the right sentiments," but "we have heard it all before. Even as Bhengu's finely phrased statement was being printed, protesting students at the [Orange] Free State technikon were tearing up a court interdict restraining them from meeting on the campus. Fine words are not enough. The time for firm action has long passed."

Purge of 'Populists' in ANC—Kaizer Nyatumba writes in his "One in Your Eye" column on the same page there is every indication that "there is a concerted bid, within and without the ANC," to "get" Winnie Mandela, deputy minister of arts, culture, science, and technology. Nyatumba believes Winnie Mandela is merely the "primary" target and the "campaign to rid the ANC of 'populists and radicals' has just begun." Among those named are Peter Mokaba, Bantu Holomisa, Tony Yengeni, and Harry Gwala. "This purge of so-called 'populists and radicals' in the ANC may yet prove to be a very costly exercise for those involved in it. The targeted individuals all have considerable support in their constituencies, and three of them—Holomisa, Mokaba and Mandela—were placed in the top five during elections for the new national executive committee (NEC) at the ANC's national congress in Bloemfontein in December." They have "more support on the ground than many of their colleagues on the NEC and in Government." Nyatumba asks: "Is it possible to purge the ANC of them without also splitting the organisation down the middle? Are there, perhaps, any echoes here of 1959, when Africanists within the ANC walked out to form the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]?"

SOWETAN

Police Discontent—The industrial action which the police have been forced to embark on to protest against their "scandalous" working conditions "should be of great concern to all South Africans," according to a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 27 March. What has set off the latest round of discontent are rumors that the police will not receive pay increases

this year. "President Mandela, who has previously promised to look into the plight of the police, has again pledged that the question of police pay will be examined at the highest level of his Government. This should be sooner rather than later."

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of ANC Constitutional Proposals—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 27 March in a page 6 editorial comments on the ANC's discussion document on constitutional proposals saying, "the ANC really believes it can get away with a post-1999 constitution in which the limited executive provincial powers grudgingly conceded in the interim constitution can be withdrawn at the stroke of a pen." "The ANC's apparent desire to turn provincial governments into mere implementers of policy determined at national level is neither feasible nor desirable. If that is how seriously the party takes the ideal of the decentralisation of power, of 'taking government closer to the people', it should not be surprised that voters see little reason to register for local government elections."

RAPPORT

Call for Urgent Attention to Police Grievances—"It is in the public interest that the grievances in the police service be given the highest priority by the government," notes an editorial on page 20 of the Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans of 26 March. "The extent of crime in South Africa demands real action as soon as possible, and not just words." Now Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi says he too is "sympathetic." "With due respect, it sounds like ministerial parroting of key government officers who have learned through leaked information that they will not be receiving a general salary increase. 'Sympathy' does not fill the stomachs of poor police families. In many countries the public have opted for merciless dictatorships rather than daily exposure to criminals who murder, maim, rob, burgle, rape, steal, and hijack vehicles." "The public, who, against their wish, are beginning to lose patience, have the right to demand that something be done now. Their unequalled high taxes are paying for it."

Government Ignores IFP Mediation Demands—A second editorial on the same page of RAPPORT says the manner in which the ANC is handling Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, demands for international mediation "is a recipe for trouble." The "utter disdain" with which the IFP's demands are being treated is "causing increasing bitterness and a widening of the political gulf." Rapport concludes: "The impression created is that of an arrogant and autocratic majority party bullishly going its way, regardless of agreements, and with no respect for its partners in the government of national unity. There is only one way out: the matter must be dealt with promptly."

South African Press Review for 28 Mar MB2803133995

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Winnie Mandela's Dismissal—Referring to the sacking of Deputy Arts, Culture, Science, and Technology Minister Winnie Mandela by President Nelson Mandela on 27 March, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 March in a page 14 editorial says: "Mrs Mandela's departure is the first step in the unexceptionable shaking out of the ANC's unwieldy base." "Clearly she has a fresh agenda now to pursue; indeed her recent actions, virtually taunting her superiors to throw her out, suggest an urgent agenda. We can reasonably assume that the overall aim is to push the ANC in a PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]-ish direction." However, it is likely she "will not get terribly far" since the constitution "ensures that MPs who take leave of their parties also take leave of their salaries." "Nonetheless it is a perfectly legitimate thing to do, and indeed somewhat boosts the broader health of our new young democracy, in which hitherto the voice of the Left has been too mooted for intelligent comfort."

BUSINESS DAY

Need To Disclose Reasons for Winnie Mandela Dismissal—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 March in a page 12 editorial commends President Nelson Mandela for his "courage" in dismissing Winnie Mandela from the government of national unity. However, Mandela is criticized for "his decision to remain silent on the reason, or reasons for his decision, not least because their publication would help publicise the standards by which the government will assess the behaviour of Ministers, officials and employers in future." For the government, the Winnie faction "represents more than a propaganda challenge. Her backing, so far, remains limited and manageable because most citizens accept that change cannot be wrought overnight. But, in appealing to the most disadvantaged strata of society, she will continue to remind government of the need to deliver. That is not a bad thing, so long as sustainable policies are not jettisoned in favour of the ones that the ANC's populist faction would prefer."

FINANCE WEEK

Budget 'Noteworthy Balancing Act'—Johannesburg FINANCE WEEK in English for 16-22 March in a page 6 editorial welcomes Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg's first budget, saying "there appear at first study no really nasty shocks." "The thorny issue of VAT [value-added tax] and zero-rating has been ignored for the time being—perhaps until after the local government elections." Both the Reconstruction and Development Program and housing have been given a "necessary boost." "In essence, a noteworthy balancing act on the economic high wire."

Angola

FAA Units Said Attacking Civilians Over Pay

MB2703074095 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, units stationed in Huila Province's Jamba Mineira, Matala, and Capelongo regions are unhappy about their salary arrears. The situation has seriously affected residents in those areas.

On 19 March FAA forces attacked a civilian vehicle on the Matala-Sussungu road, killing 11 civilians and wounding 37 others. The vehicle was plundered. Reports say FAA soldiers intend to launch similar attacks in other parts of the province because they have not been paid.

FAA Reportedly Attacks UNITA in Bie

MB2803080295 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In Bie Province National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] positions were attacked by the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] in the area of Camalinho, about 14 km from Camacupa, at 1445 on 26 March. (Quin Ganguela), our correspondent in Bie Province, reports the FAA forces obeyed orders from above and launched an unsuccessful attack on the area in clear violation of the Lusaka Protocol. (Ganguela) describes the situation in the area as tense because the FAA troops have not yet buried the hatchet and are still trying to take Chitembo District. To that end, FAA troops have been coming in from Menongue and assembling at Cuchi and Kuito. They are planning to launch surprise attacks on Chitembo within the next few days.

The UNITA Military Command has taken note of the situation. It announced yesterday that it will respond to any attacks. The UNITA Military Command also called on the UN Angola Verification Mission to monitor the situation so the worst can be avoided.

Air Force Said Flying War Materiel to Matala

MB2803072195 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] correspondent in Huila Province reports Angolan Air Force aircraft are flying war materiel to Matala in clear violation of the Lusaka Protocol, which forbids the two sides from reequipping their combat units. The operation began on 8 March. The aircraft have been flying in from Lubango Military Airport. The reasons for this operation are unknown, but military sources have described these movements as worrisome.

The Vorgan correspondent reports that the military situation in Huila Province is fragile, adding that the Angolan Armed Forces attacked National Union for the Total Independence of Angola military positions in the area of (Carochi) on 14 March. Government troops killed three people, wounded six, and captured three personal weapons.

UNITA Denies Attack on Unavem at Chongoroi

MB2803072495 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] military sources in Benguela Province announced yesterday the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troops are not responsible for the attack on UN Angola Verification Mission installations in Chongoroi on 27 March. The UNITA military sources blamed unidentified armed bandits for the incident.

It is worth noting that FALA forces have received specific orders from UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, their supreme commander, not to attack anything connected with the United Nations or humanitarian aid organizations operating in this country.

Mozambique

Chissano Addresses Assembly Opening 21 March

MB2403070095 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 23 Mar 95

[Speech by President Joaquim Chissano at the opening of Assembly of the Republic in Maputo on 21 March—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. President of the Assembly of the Republic, Mr. Prime Minister, honorable deputies, members of the diplomatic corps, ladies and gentlemen:

I would like to once again salute the honorable deputies. You have won the trust of the people who elected you as their representatives in this great assembly. I would like also to congratulate the honorable president of the Assembly of the Republic for having been elected as chairman of such an important sovereign body.

The year 1994 marked the culmination of a crucial phase and a long and difficult process of planning, organization, and implementation of policies designed to remove the main obstacles that prevented our people from reaping the fruits of the independence that was attained through many sacrifices and the selfless dedication by the finest sons of Mozambique. Concrete steps, such as the end of the war, the building of peace, and the stabilization of citizens' lives were steadily and successfully fulfilled. The guns fell silent; soldiers were confined to barracks and demobilized; military equipment was disabled; roads were reopened; a minesweeping operation was launched, and a new life and hope emerged.

where death and desolation prevailed. We held the first legislative and presidential elections in October 1994, and the new, multiparty assembly met for the first time in December, shortly after its members were sworn in.

A new government was formed and it has already begun working with great resolve. We have completed an important and crucial cycle in the process of strengthening democratic structures and creating instruments to fulfill the aspirations of our people. There are many and varied aspirations that call for urgent, often immediate, attention. The country's human, material, and financial resources pose a great challenge to our ability to address these aspirations.

A difficult road lies ahead. There are widespread shortages and poverty is at an extreme level. From the ashes of a country whose vital infrastructures have been destroyed by the war, whose people are afflicted by famine and disease, whose farms have been overcome by bush, and whose industrial sector has ground to a halt and [words indistinct] that we must build a new Mozambique, a Mozambique that is sure of itself and has great trust in the future.

Although our economy has recorded improvements over the past few years, we are living far beyond our means. We do not produce enough today to meet our needs. To a large extent, we are surviving on international generosity and credits secured at a very high price. We need to reverse this trend and to rapidly reach a stage where most of our needs are met by what we produce and store. This will demand great hardships, and, in some instances, we will even have to change our lifestyle. There is no other way out. The alternative is stagnation, dependency, and the loss of autonomy. The challenge ahead of us demands the effort and participation of all citizens, from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River. The development of Mozambique and the building of a better future for all of us and for future generations are at stake.

Political, ethnic, or religious differences, as well as personal resentments, should not replace the efforts required to fulfill this goal. Political parties, religious and community leaders, and civil society as a whole are specifically responsible for channeling energies so that our people use their strength and infinite creative imagination to fulfill these ideals.

To make this effort viable, the government has embarked on a number of programs to reorganize and strengthen a number of state agencies. The government will restructure the Assembly of the Republic to adapt it to the multiparty era and equip it with human and material resources to ensure the normal operation of its offices—namely, the Standing Commission and the various working commissions. This will ensure greater efficiency in this important sovereign agency. Along with the revision of the Assembly's regulations, this will permit the creation of a parliament that is likely to strengthen and consolidate democracy in our country.

The physical and moral integrity of deputies should be upheld. Arbitrary and discriminatory attitudes, as well as abuses against the rights and freedoms of deputies, regardless of their political affiliation, are unfair and ought to be rejected. The law should be clear on this type of behavior. Law enforcement agents and society as a whole should be aware of the deputies' immunities and the need for such immunities. Deputies represent the people. They should deserve our respect, esteem, and consideration. The deputies' conduct in society should be impeccable and in line with the demands conferred by their status.

Mr. President, the government has paid due attention to the economic and financial situation of deputies. Moreover, the government will allocate funds in terms of relevant legislation to permit political parties represented in parliament to fulfill their stated goals. Such funds do not correspond to what each party would like to have to cover all its needs. The funds are what the budget can afford under the prevailing conditions. The funds will assist each party in carrying out its activities so that, in terms of our different standpoints, goals, and working methods, we may all contribute to the fulfillment of a common goal—the consolidation of peace, harmony, and development.

This effort should be supplemented by an intense and regular dialogue that must be established with citizens, not only at parliamentary level, but also at other levels to reach a consensus that is likely to lead to the emergence of national solidarity, mutual tolerance, and respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens.

The forum to discuss social matters is a reality in our country. It allows a type of dialogue designed to reach consensus among those involved in the productive sector, without losing sight of the country's reality and potential at a given time. We intend to create other forums to cover as many political, socioeconomic, and professional areas as possible.

The presidential consultative forum is intended to be a voluntary and informal venue. It will not be a venue for political and community leaders and reputable and esteemed Mozambicans to make decisions (?jointly) with the president of the Republic. This forum stems from the president's (?interest) in listening to other views and to be advised on national issues by as many citizens as possible so that the decisions that are made are the most appropriate and reflect the general sentiment of the people and a national consensus. The presidential consultative forum is not intended to ignore the law and obfuscate, render inviable, or replace the specific responsibilities of any sovereign agency or state institution. The presidential consultative forum is merely designed to systematize in a unprecedented manner the working methods of a sovereign body—the Presidency of the Republic. Our intention is to instill a new efficiency, realism, and social standing to government decisions. It is merely the way the president intends to work from

now on. We are forced to do so in view of our undertaking to serve with the people and for the people. We could have resorted to other means to achieve the same goals, but we think this is the most appropriate method for the time being.

Obviously, each party has its own style and specific way of functioning. As such, it is entitled to make consultations and to conduct itself in its own way with the president. This reality and right will not be affected by the creation of a presidential consultative forum—it will be upheld and consolidated.

We have had the opportunity to include members of political parties represented in parliament in our delegation on visits abroad. They had the chance to assess the situation and to give their views on the diplomatic mission we have undertaken. The members of the three political parties represented in parliament took part in the most important events during our visits to South Africa and Malawi, including participating in official talks in which important decisions were made to revamp our relations with these two countries. Such a practice will continue whenever it is opportune and when the resources are available.

Honorable deputies, the government and the people are particularly worried about party constraints on free access to certain areas of the country. People see their movements curtailed and their rights violated. There are supreme national interests and goals that cannot be subject to maneuvers and political blackmail. There can be no national consensus on power sharing among leaders as if it were private property, let alone on the partition of the country and the division of its resources among political parties. National consensus—the force that should motivate each one of us—resides in the respect we should show our people, as well as on how sincere and serious we are in meeting their most legitimate aspirations.

There is only one Mozambique for all of us. It is within Mozambique that we can assert ourselves. Without it, we are foreigners, refugees, and people with no status or rights, subject to all sorts of political and social vicissitudes, and economic outcasts. We should hold our land close and defend it to keep it a single, united country. We should make our land beautiful and enrich it so that it becomes a pleasant place where it is possible to live with dignity, where crime does not go unpunished, and where there is a strong sense of identity.

Democracy does not work where there is instability. The upholding of law and order is a vital requisite for its survival. The government will take concrete action to strengthen its legitimacy and the institutions responsible for upholding and promoting it.

The Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, FADM, are still in an embryonic stage. Although material and financial constraints force us to move slowly, it is necessary to

make an intense and urgent effort to structure the FADM and to effectively equip them and make them operationally sound.

The government will pay special attention to tribunals. Justice is upheld by tribunals when the law is broken. There are unforeseen consequences when tribunals are defective. This leads to uneasiness and a sense of abandonment and general insecurity among citizens. In order to improve working conditions at tribunals, the government will allocate the means to ensure better training of legal personnel, the strengthening of the Office of the Attorney General and Public Prosecutor, and a more efficient Administrative Tribunal and other judicial bodies. This is indispensable for the judiciary to play the role the people expect.

Efforts to uphold law and order have been confronted by a growing wave of crime that has at times reached very complex proportions, with ramifications beyond our borders. The role of the police in this regard has on many occasions been marked by selflessness and heroism. Yet, the police are ill-equipped and unable to meet the daily demands for public protection, security, and tranquility. To minimize and eventually handle the countless difficulties and shortcomings faced by the police, the government will increase its personnel and operational means. Likewise, the government will introduce a full-fledged training program to raise the ethical and professional standards among the police ranks.

Local government reforms and the administrative and financial decentralization of this area will create more room for the evolution and increased participation of local officials to solve their own problems. Experimental steps will be taken in 1995 to implement the Local Government Law.

The country's social sector is faced with desolate situations marked by destruction, extreme poverty, and misery. In order to reduce and alleviate poverty, particularly among the low income brackets of society, the government will reorganize life in rural areas through the development of economic projects and the creation of production cooperatives to ensure self-sufficiency. This will also permit the resettlement and reintegration of former refugees, displaced persons, and demobilized soldiers in their home areas or in areas of their choice. The maimed and children traumatized by war require special attention. In addition to the actions by the Social Welfare Coordination Ministry, the government will work with nongovernmental organizations, civil society, and the international community to ensure better socioeconomic integration of these citizens.

The state of education in our country is very delicate. It reflects the country's difficult economic situation. The shortcomings in terms of teachers, schools, and suitable equipment are directly reflected in the inability of our schools to absorb the growing number of children and adults seeking enrollment. Moreover, the qualification and competence standards of some of our teachers, and

the amount of subjects taught in a given school year fall short of what is required. Corruption and a lack of professional ethics among some teachers threaten to discredit our school system. The government will strengthen the school inspection system to reduce abuse and negligence in the schools. Meanwhile, government will continue to see to it that the school network is increased by building more class rooms or reorganizing classes. The government will also see that the number of teachers is increased quantitatively and qualitatively. It is essential to improve teacher training to improve the quality of education and to improve test results. The government will pay greater attention to this matter.

The health network and preventive health services were hit hard by the war. There is an alarming shortage of health posts in many districts and areas in our country. Where health posts exist, the quality of service has been seriously affected by the widespread shortage of medicine and personnel and a deficient health network that does not permit coordination with the few health posts in operation. This year and in coming years, the government will increase the budgets of state sectors responsible for social and health matters to gradually strengthen their capacity to handle the situation.

Communications was one of the areas most affected by the war. New prospects have been created to improve this sector now that the war is over. The Public Works and Housing Ministry is involved in a major project to reopen and renovate roads, including those in an advanced stage of degradation. Priority will be given to areas with the greatest potential to assist in the reorganization of economic activity in areas affected by the war and in the resettlement and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons and demobilized soldiers.

The reopening of roads is being carried out along with minesweeping operations. No one knows how many land mines have been planted in the country. What we know is that there are many land mines of various types. Since the 1970s, mines have been planted in just about every part of the country, particularly in rural areas and on roads leading to residential areas and farms. Hardly a week passes in which accidents caused by the explosion of antipersonnel or other type of mines are not reported. This is a critical situation with serious consequences for the peasant population and the fulfillment of efforts to resuscitate the rural economy and to normalize the lives of our people. A full-fledged minesweeping program is required—with the guarantee that, once it is implemented, the country will indeed be free of land mines and explosive devices.

Minesweeping is a slow operation, and, in view of the area to be covered, it is necessary to mobilize huge sums of money to buy equipment, train sappers, and recruit people to operate in specific areas of the country. The government has already drafted a study on the problems of minesweeping operations. It will soon approve a general policy on minesweeping and set up agencies and

appoint qualified personnel to effectively coordinate, supervise, and lead such operations. So far, these operations have been carried out in the context of the (?United Nations Agency for) [words indistinct] and a number of companies subcontracted by the United Nations.

Regarding the economy, government efforts will be centered on promoting a macroeconomic system conducive to private investment, measures to reduce inflation, greater rationalization of public spending, and the channeling of surplus revenue to the financial system to promote production. The fight against inflation is a priority for government and society. The liberalization of prices within the framework of a market economy cannot justify a sudden and arbitrary rise in prices. It is everyone's duty to promote a concerted view of the fundamental aspects of the country's economy. The government will strengthen this process.

The country's economic development is being seriously compromised by the huge volume of merchandise entering the country illegally, thereby evading customs control and the payment of levies. The ongoing entry of such merchandise into the country renders local industry inviable and create illegal competition with business operators. As for the South African border post, illegal imports represent many billions of meticaais of unpaid taxes, levies, and customs duties. The need for a more effective customs service is a matter of urgency, because revenue vital to development is being lost and because of unfair competition by illegal importers. Decisive steps must be taken to reorganize customs and to improve coordination among the agencies involved in the importation of merchandise and border control. Fiscal reforms, decentralization, the simplification of investment formalities, and the automatic granting of fiscal benefits provided for in the law will go a long way toward consolidating steps the government has already taken to encourage productive forces to increase production and to expand investments, which will create more jobs and more wealth in the country.

With that same goal in mind, the government will take steps to promote domestic savings by guaranteeing suitable dividends. Likewise, the government will create financial mechanisms to use those savings for financial development. Likewise, we will give priority to public investment projects designed to reconstruct infrastructures fundamental to economic activities and productive activities geared toward increasing and diversifying exports of goods and services. We believe that this we will hasten the creation of jobs and the generation of resources required to fulfill national goals.

Honorable deputies, ladies and gentlemen, the Council of Ministers has held several sessions since it was created on 19 December 1994. The first session was held the day the council was sworn in. It was designed to familiarize cabinet members with their respective sectors. The second session was held on 23 December and dealt with

specific government matters. The council planned strategies for talks with the IMF and the World Bank to mobilize financial resources indispensable to the normal functioning of the country. Increasing pressure forced the government to quicken its pace. It was faced with many tasks that demanded its immediate attention. In the short time since its formation, the new government has had to draft and approve its five-year program of action and its socioeconomic program for 1995, as well as drafting the state budget that will be placed before this assembly. The government had to prepare for the Paris Club meeting and draft the country's report to the Copenhagen summit. Meanwhile, several cabinet ministers visited a number of provinces to familiarize themselves with conditions that affect their sectors. During the same period, the government sent missions to the United Nations and several countries and organizations to participate in various international events, consolidate friendly relations, and secure further assistance for our socioeconomic programs.

Mr. President, the Paris Club meeting was held on 14 and 15 March. At that meeting, our government sought to mobilize the resources required to finance the Mozambican economy. The Paris meeting was preceded by long working sessions in Maputo, involving IMF missions and representatives of the World Bank and donor countries. As a result, about \$780 million in foreign assistance to finance the Mozambican economy in 1995 was approved at the Paris meeting. This will meet the economy's needs for 1995. Such assistance reflects the international community's trust in the Mozambique Government's program of action. It shows the international community's acknowledgment that the economic, social, and cultural development programs submitted by the government are realistic and coherent. It is proof that the world believes in the seriousness with which our people and government are dealing with development problems. The world believes we are ready to endure hardships to meet our international obligations. It is up to us to show that the world's trust will not be in vain.

Honorable deputies, as part of our efforts to consolidate and strengthen friendship and cooperation ties with other countries, we paid official visits to the Republics of South Africa and Malawi and attended the Social Development Summit in Copenhagen.

Our trip to South Africa was very successful. It was aimed at strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation that we established with the South African people long ago. We studied ways to improve the current political, social, and economic relations. There are many good prospects for cooperation. We also took the opportunity to request assistance from South Africa to help resolve the countless socioeconomic problems faced by our country. We encouraged South African public and private businessmen to invest in Mozambique, which would be a positive contribution to the implementation of our socioeconomic development programs.

At the request of President Nelson Mandela, we met an economic delegation to Mozambique led by General Constand Viljoen, leader of South Africa's Freedom Front. The delegation was made up of the leaders of the Orange Free State Agricultural Union and the Transvaal Agricultural Union. The South Africans told us that previous policy was based on war, and this had a negative effect on relations between the two countries. Times have changed and hegemonic and warmongering policies have been put aside. They said they know how to till the land and want to use their knowledge and financial means to farm Mozambican land to produce wealth for mutual benefit. We did not see anything wrong in this proposal and told the South Africans that they were welcome to come, but that Mozambican land cannot be privatized. Through their proposals, we saw a way to solve the acute unemployment problem faced by our country and to provide our farmers with new technological and entrepreneurial capacity, while at the same time slowing emigration and the importation of goods.

During our visit to South Africa, a declaration of intent was signed between the Mozambican and South African Governments and the Orange Free State Agricultural Union. Based on that declaration, it was decided that a working group should be established to analyze all issues relating to the participation of South African farmers in joint agricultural development projects and related industries in Mozambique. To facilitate talks between the two states on any accords for the implementation of eventual projects, it was also agreed to create appropriate structures for joint control and responsibility. We will draft policies to avoid bringing unacceptable social and employment practices to Mozambique.

Moved by the same spirit of solidarity and cooperation, we visited to the Republic of Malawi. The visit allowed us to wipe away the stain that had affected past relations. We identified means to strengthen and expand the existing friendship and cooperation between our countries. It was agreed that the general bilateral cooperation accord should be reviewed to render it more effective. In this context, delegations from both governments are scheduled to meet very soon to reanalyze current relations in the sectors of transport and communications, trade, industry, sports, culture, information, tourism, energy, mines, agriculture, and fishing.

The two governments have deemed essential to revive the Mozambique-Malawi Joint Commission to promote and guarantee the implementation of policies and agreements reached in each cooperation sector. We agreed that the terms of Joint Defense and Security Commission, which was created on the basis of strong mutual suspicion between our two countries, should be reviewed to reflect the new, sound relationship between the two countries. The Joint Defense and Security Commission must now, among other things, strengthen coordination between the two countries to control arms and drug smuggling and other crimes along the borders. President Muluzi said Malawi would never serve as a springboard for actions aimed at destabilizing Mozambique.

Our visit to this neighboring country was very constructive. It established guidelines for the new relationship between Mozambique and Malawi that our peoples long for.

As I have just said, we attended the Copenhagen social development summit. The conference, which gathered about 120 heads of state and government and other personalities from all over the world, was aimed at searching to respond to the pending social crisis faced not only by developing countries but also in industrialized countries—namely, to eradicate poverty and promote productive employment and social integration. This historic international conference was an important occasion for us to present a detailed report and to sensitize the international community as a whole about the socioeconomic reality of our country, which has just emerged from a war that devastated the social fabric and economic infrastructure. We spoke of the large number of Mozambicans who live in absolute poverty and the high level of unemployment. We spoke of thousands of Mozambicans who lived as refugees in neighboring countries, as well as displaced people in the country and demobilized soldiers who need urgent and immediate assistance. We spoke about the widespread destruction [words indistinct] which are a result of many years of destructive war that ravaged our country. At the end of the debates, the Copenhagen summit participants adopted a declaration in which the heads of state and government agreed to work together to eradicate poverty; create productive jobs; promote social integration; grant assistance to African countries and other less developed countries; and promote access to education, health, and culture for social development; as well as reinforce international, regional, and subregional cooperation.

The summit also adopted an action program of five chapters on concrete measures and goals to be carried out by the countries until the second world summit on social development, which is scheduled to take place in 2005. The program chapters provide for the creation of a favorable atmosphere for social development, the eradication of poverty, the expansion of employment, social integration, and mechanisms to implement and oversee the action program. Thus, to implement the summit's decisions, it was recommended that each state prepare a national program by 1996 on mechanisms for the implementation of the world summit on social development's action program.

It was with pleasure that we realized that there are many similarities between the summit's main decisions and the main guidelines of our government's program. Obviously, our government's program is made up of a set of concrete measures to respond in the short and long term to the problems of poverty, unemployment, and social reintegration of demobilized soldiers, as well as the reintegration of Mozambicans who lived as refugees in neighboring countries and displaced people in the country. This reality requires a study and profound

analysis of the summit's main decisions so we find complementary measures that will consolidate our government's program.

The question of mobilizing resources for social development is one of the points that caught the attention of most of delegations attending the meeting. We welcomed with pleasure the summit's decision to once again recommend that industrialized countries fulfill their pledges to allocate at least 0.7 percent of their GDP to developing countries and to increase official development aid. We also consider important the decision that resources should be mobilized not only from official sources but also from private ones. Taking into account the complexity of the current social problems and their solutions, it was recommended at the summit that there should be major involvement by civil society and governments in the resolution of social problems. In fact, the tasks of national reconciliation, including social rehabilitation, and the fight against absolute poverty and unemployment demand involvement and active participation by society as a whole. This means that, in our case, the government must work with the honorable deputies, trade unions, business people, social organizations of women and youths, religious organizations, community associations, experts, academics, and nongovernmental organizations. To this effect, a national seminar will be held to disseminate the decisions made at the world summit on social development.

In our efforts to strengthen and expand our relations with other countries and international organizations, this year we still plan to visit some countries and to attend several international events. Preparations are already under way for the Republic of Mozambique to attend the Fourth World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing, People's Republic of China, between 4 and 15 September. Due to the event's importance, a national preparatory committee already has been created. This is a government body responsible for the conference's preparation.

The Beijing conference will coincide with the UN's 50th anniversary. We also are involved in preparations for this historical celebration of our organization's golden jubilee.

Mr. Chairman, honorable deputies, the current Assembly session is taking place in an international situation characterized by delicate pockets of political instability and important economic changes with profound impact and repercussions on Mozambican life. Thus, never has the concept of a global village been more evident than in the past few years. The international economic changes and the instability of the main currencies on stock exchanges have an immediate and dramatic repercussion on us, penalizing our imports and harming the prices of our exports. The world economy's growth still is being penalized in favor of industrialized countries, and rich countries' interest in investing in our country is constantly declining. So-called donor fatigue

is becoming a generalized phenomenon in view of the volume of our pressing needs that need attention. Our capacity to positively intervene and engage in constructive dialogue with our partners in an effort to reverse this trend is very limited. It is within the framework of this international reality that we have to live, develop, and depart from this state of poverty to occupy the place we are entitled to among nations.

Dhlakama on European Assistance for Opposition

MB2703195695 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama, who is visiting a number of European countries, is now on the line. Our colleague Edmundo Galiza Matos interviews him.

[Matos] During your visit to Europe will you request financial assistance for your party since it is facing financial difficulties?

[Dhlakama] Yes, I will request assistance for the entire opposition and not just Renamo. The opposition means Renamo, the National Convention Party, the Democratic Union, the Mozambican National Union, the Mozambican Nationalist Movement, the Mozambique United Front, and so on. The opposition in Mozambique needs assistance because it cannot disappear. Some countries think the holding of elections is enough for the Mozambican people. I have been explaining that holding elections means the establishment of a foundation for democracy. So there is a need to consolidate democracy in Mozambique. In this framework, I already have begun and continue to request assistance for Mozambique. During my visits to Germany, England, Spain, I requested assistance for the political opposition in Mozambique.

[Matos] What meetings are scheduled tomorrow?

[Dhlakama] There are many. There are many. I have many meetings with nongovernmental organizations with programs for Mozambique. I have meetings with a number of directors. The EU is a very big organization. Many countries are represented in this union. Thus, a number of meetings have been scheduled for tomorrow. I can also say that on 29 March, I will meet Joao de Deus Pinheiro, former Portuguese foreign minister and EU commissioner. He is a very important person.

Nampula Governor Discusses Various Issues

MB2703090795 Maputo SAVANA in Portuguese 24 Mar 95 p 17

[Interview with Nampula Province Governor Rosario Mualeia by correspondent Marcelino Silva; place and date not given; first graf newspaper introduction]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] New Nampula Provincial Governor Rosario Mualeia, who has promised he will implement the program the Mozambique Liberation

Front [Frelimo] Party presented in the October 1994 elections, has accused the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] of hindering government in those districts where it picked up most of the vote. In an interview he granted SAVANA newspaper, the new governor of Nampula Province said he advised district administrators in his province to enter into constructive dialogue and work closely with the opposition. With regard to the long standing problem of famine in Memba District, it was with frustration that Governor Mualeia said there is no solution in sight yet.

[Silva] Governor Mualeia: What does your governance program provide for?

[Mualeia] I will give priority to the implementation of the program the -Frelimo Party presented at the elections. In practice, that program covers all sectors, including agriculture and education. Our aim is to extend the schooling network to the rural areas and increase the number of higher education institutions in the province.

[Silva] How do you plan to settle the problem of potholes in the city of Nampula? They grow by the day.

[Mualeia] For that we have a program that I call "traditional filling of potholes." It is a local program to be implemented by local entrepreneurs. [passage omitted]

[Silva] Has money been made available for that purpose?

[Mualeia] Well...no, I cannot say there is enough money, but the provincial government has received some money so it can carry out small tasks. [passage omitted]

I have information that next year we will get some foreign financing but we want to start filling the holes in the city's streets and avenues before that money gets here.

[Silva] You have toured some of the districts in the last few weeks. What message have you conveyed to the people?

[Mualeia] My message is that the president of the Republic told me when I was sworn in that I must enter into dialogue with all opposition forces so the government can implement the program it presented to the electorate. I talk to the people about the specific problems in each area, national reconciliation, and the importance of keeping peace alive. If I visit a district greatly affected by war, my priority is to tell the opposition—particularly Renamo—that it must drop its insubordinate approach because we are all answerable to the same national flag. In the other areas, as I have said, I draw attention to the importance of national reconciliation and keeping peace alive.

[Silva] Which common problems did you come across in the districts you visited?

[Mualeia] I have toured only a few districts so far, but I have noticed that famine is a problem. Health and

education infrastructure is being rehabilitated. Another problem I have come across is that Renamo does not allow people to move from their former areas to the district capitals. Renamo authorities in those areas promote feelings of territorial division, thereby hindering governance at those levels.

With a view to putting an end to such behavior, I have recommended to district administrators that they work more closely with Renamo so constructive dialogue can be established that will lead to a healthy understanding between the two sides.

To begin with, the education sector has the problem that the teachers the government has placed in areas formerly controlled by Renamo will not be working. This problem could have extremely serious consequences for the people. What is more, nongovernmental organizations now say that as of next year they will not give any more assistance to people in those areas, but will allow the Mozambican Government take over those responsibilities. Should Renamo continue to prevent the free movement of people in those areas, a problem that is made worse by unusable roads, the government will not give them any assistance, either.

[Silva] Your criticism concerning the Republic of Mozambique Police's [PRM] poor performance were not very well received by the PRM Command for Nampula Province. How do you see this situation?

[Mualeia] I do not have much to say on this subject. Officially, I have not been told anything, but I have heard that my criticism was poorly understood and that people are beginning to comment. Be that as it may, I have talked with the PRM provincial commander and, contrary to what the press reported at the time, his reaction was not negative. I said nothing new concerning the PRM. The people talked about the poor treatment they received at the hands of the officers of law and order. In response to those complaints, I promised I

would broach the subject when I met the PRM provincial commander. That is what I did.

I did not feel the PRM had any resentment against me when I talked with the PRM provincial commander. Obviously, the press is free and its reports always make a problem more than it really is.

[Silva] Are you saying that the press distorted your remarks?

[Mualeia] That is not what I mean. They used more words...I just want to make it clear that there is no feud between the provincial governor and the PRM. That was never, nor will it ever be, my intention.

[Silva] Some people feel some administrators have been around far too long and should now be allowed to rest. Do you agree with that view?

[Mualeia] I think it is much too early to make an assessment. I have not toured all the districts yet, and I need to learn more about how they operate. I do not know who is exhausted and needs to rest. Perhaps I will be able to say more on the subject once I have completed my tour of the districts, but I would not like to make any adventurous statements at this stage. At any rate, I would like to assure all administrators that local elections, not I, will determine everything in this first stage.

[Silva] Memba and Mossurize Districts suffer from chronic famine problems.

[Mualeia] We have already conveyed our concern about that situation to certain nongovernmental organizations so they can look into the problem and use scientific methods to determine its causes. Later, they will advise us on ways to deal with it. I already know that it will be extremely difficult to resolve that problem within the next two years for the following reasons: first, because the two districts were badly hit by the war, which forced people to seek safer areas; and second, because Cyclone Nadia hit the two districts very hard, and people were left with almost nothing. [passage omitted]

Liberia**Drug Trafficking, Abuse Said 'Growing'***AB2403135895 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 24 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Security forces in Liberia say a large number of young people as well as rebel soldiers have become addicted to illegal drugs and the authorities have discovered that the trade in narcotics is now flourishing more than ever before. In one week alone the police seized huge quantities of marijuana and other hard drugs with a street value of about \$2 million. Budu Kinsey in Monrovia has been looking into the growing drug problem in Liberia:

[Begin recording] [Kinsey] Illicit drug trafficking has taken an unprecedented turn since the outbreak of the Liberian civil war five years ago. Ghettos have spread across the capital and, according to drug enforcement officers, they have been able to exist largely with help of some top security officers and government officials, sometimes referred to as godfathers. Prices of narcotics have more than doubled. Most local traffickers agree that the sales of illegal substances are dangerous but said the civil war has put them out of normal jobs and they see the trade as the fastest way of survival now. This man who prefers anonymity is a dealer at Monrovia's notorious (Gelistic) ghetto. He said he saw six of his friends die from the use of cocaine. But why is he still in the business?

[Unidentified speaker] I have a farm, my father had a farm 45 miles from Monrovia where we used to bring cassava and some other fruit into the city to sell, but since the war broke out (?there has been) no job in the city, no other means of getting food to eat. So I found it necessary a little bit to sell one or a few drugs to live by but it is not actually my intention.

[Kinsey] Despite recent raids against traffickers, drugs seized often find their way back into the streets and the market flourishes more and more so the problem may not disappear soon. Liberian police director Brodney Samoka:

[Samoka] No, I don't see the problem disappearing soon. This is an international trade. What we can do is to do the best we can, using all international convention that is possible under the UNDCP [expansion unknown] program, using the integrity of our profession at least to do the best we can to minimize, first of all, and to control—to prevent and control—the use, abuse, and trafficking of these illegal substances. I don't think this is like malaria where you can say you immunize everybody and just get rid of malaria and just get rid of the chickenpox. Unfortunately, this is a multi-million-dollar business.

[Kinsey] Reports from several sources indicate that many criminals and drug barons were moving the trade under fake Liberian passports looted in the civil war and

were using airlines plying the West African coast to carry the substances. Brodney Samoka again:

[Samoka] [Words indistinct] countries, so what we have tried to do is to see how we can now contact those countries bordering Liberia and probably from which airlines they are coming from. If an airline for example is coming from the Ivory Coast, we would like to know... [pauses] we are sending our agents around to be able to determine how the customs arrangement is made there and whether there is anybody on the ground who is assisting. So, those are some of the things that will help us in identifying.

[Kinsey] A recent survey conducted by a nongovernmental organization, LUADA, Liberians United Against Drug Abuse, shows that a large population of Liberia youth and 75 percent of rebel fighters are addicted to the use of narcotics. Sam Kayson is the director of LUADA. He explains what his organization is doing to help change attitudes of drug users:

[Kayson] Ok, we have a two-fold program: one is counseling and the other one is rehabilitation. Now, our counseling is basically an educational intervention-prevention program. That is, we are getting out there to those who are not drug users for now and counseling them about the danger of drug and its effects. We are also counseling those who are in the habit of using it, you know, even though there may be two sorts of people we meet out there: those who cannot be rehabilitated at all again because of how long they have been on drugs, and there are some who have just begun to start because they didn't know about the effects, therefore, they continue with it. So we are going out there to educate them about the danger it poses.

[Kinsey] But the organization's work is plagued with financial problems and it may be difficult to achieve its dream. [end recording]

Nigeria**Conference Chairman Asks for Personal Protection***AB2703100095 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730
GMT 27 Mar 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The proceedings of the Nigerian Constitutional Conference that will draw up a constitution enabling the country to restore a democratic society will resume today. The conference is marked by vehement criticism of soldiers whose leader, General Sani Abacha, does not seem to be prepared to change his political tactics. Fearing for his life, the chairman of the conference has just asked the ruling junta to take all the necessary measures to protect him. Tunde Fatunde reports:

[Begin Fatunde recording] In an emergency letter addressed to Gen. Sani Abacha, head of the military

junta, the chairman of the ongoing Constitutional Conference, Judge Adolphus Karibi-Whyte, said it was absolutely necessary for security to be tightened around him. He justified this demand by citing certain delegates who have made threats, comments, or gestures against him at the proceedings of the conference. He warned those who are in the habit of disrupting the deliberations of the conference with indecent and injurious pronouncements and reaffirmed his determination to lead the conference to attain its objective—namely, the establishment of a constitution that will ensure democracy for Nigeria.

Well-informed observers stress that for some time now there has been an atmosphere of suspicion and complaint among the delegates of the conference about three issues that divide them: First, the system of rotational presidency which displeases the northern delegates; second, the same delegates are demanding a restructuring of the status of Abuja; and third, the partisans of the military junta are lobbying intensely with their delegates to annul the decision of the conference for the soldiers to transfer political power to civilian rule on 1 January 1996. [end recording]

Conference Adjourns to 29 Mar

AB2703224995 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Constitutional Conference today concluded debate on Chapter 9 of the Draft Constitution. Delegates, however, referred Clause 334 on the status of Abuja to the Conference's drafting committee before a final decision can be taken on it. Correspondent Mohamed Kudu Abubakar has a report:

[Begin recording] [Abubakar] Although the conference had to adjourn its sitting abruptly on Thursday [23 March] last week due to delegates' conflicting claim on the status of Abuja, upon resumption today, the disagreements persisted for more than an hour.

Major General Bagudu Mamman from the Federal Capital Territory stood his ground vouching that [the] conference must reflect its earlier resolution on the 14th of November 1994 as it affects Clause 334 which makes the Abuja mayoralty to comprise the four area councils.

Dr. Alex Ekwueme from Anambra observed that most of the resolutions being quoted by delegates were made in error. The disagreements persisted until both the deputy chairman of the conference, Justice Mamman Nasir, and his Royal Highness Alhaji Yakubu Abarshi, the amir of Yawuri from Kebbi, urged the conference chairman to postpone the debate on Clause 334.

[Abarshi] [Words indistinct] to the debate so that tempers will cool down, so that people will discuss and resolve this (?peacefully). Mr. Chairman, please, I ask that the question that the deputy chairman has asked, please, be granted now.

[Abubakar] Conference chairman Justice Adolphus Karibi-Whyte gave in to this demand.

[Karibi-Whyte] From what I take this (?provision), Clause 334 can be taken in isolation because it does not refer to any other thing here. So, we can as well go forward and start on 335.

[Abubakar] Both him and the entire conference agreed to refer the issue back to the conference's drafting committee for further guidance. The committee was given up to Wednesday [29 March] 1000 in the morning to come up with an acceptable provision that will satisfy all the contending parties. Debate on the seven schedules of the Draft Constitution continues tomorrow. [end recording] [video report on conference session follows]

Obasanjo Arrives Home; Journalists Freed

AB2403130795 Paris AFP in English 1254 GMT
24 Mar 95

[By Ade Obisesan]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Lagos, March 24 (AFP)—Nigerian former head of state General Olusegun Obasanjo has arrived home after his release from solitary confinement by the military junta, one of his close aides said Friday [24 March]. [passage omitted]

Press reports said that Obasanjo was taken home amidst tight security. Journalists were banned from entering the farm and security agents were still on the premises, they said. Obasanjo's aide, reached by telephone, gave no further details.

"If you have read the newspapers Friday, and you know what they report, there is absolutely little or nothing for me to add for now. What the papers reported is by and large right", he stated. [passage omitted]

In another development, the editor-in-chief of a Lagos-based press group, Bayo Onanuga, arrested on March 10, has been released, his colleagues said here Friday. He was released late Wednesday but ordered to report back to the security agents Friday morning, they said. His company publishes The News and Tempo weekly magazines, as well as P.M. News, an evening newspaper.

No official reason was given for his arrest, but his colleagues said that it was over a story published on March 9 by Tempo reporting a fresh outbreak of cerebral-spinal meningitis in two states of the federation.

The story was published as Nigeria was still awaiting a decision by the world football authority FIFA, which had sent a delegation to investigate outbreaks of meningitis and cholera in Kaduna in the north and Enugu in the east, two of the venues selected for the World Youth Soccer Championship. FIFA last week ruled out Nigeria, citing security reasons. Instead, Qatar will host the tournament next month.

Also released last Wednesday was Chris Anyanwu, the publisher of the weekly magazine TSM, which defied an official warning and published in its edition of March 12 a list of those detained over the alleged coup. A former television journalist, she has also headed the information ministry in eastern Imo state.

Obasanjo was arrested a day after he returned from Denmark, where he was appointed a "roving ambassador" for the United Nations in recognition of his efforts to resolve conflicts in several parts of the world. His detention incited domestic and international protests. [passage omitted]

Authorities Say Coup Trial Not Yet Begun

AB2803080395 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 28 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The military authorities say that trial of those being detained in connection with the recent coup attempt has not begun. The director of Defense Information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, gave the information yesterday at a news conference in Lagos. He said that the board of inquiry into the plot will submit its report before the trial could start. Gen. Chijuka gave an assurance that his office would make a recommendation for major coverage of the opening and closing of the trial to put an end to speculations on the inquiry.

Sierra Leone

Foreign Groups Urged To Back Troops Withdrawal

AB2703154095 Paris AFP in English 1233 GMT 27 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Abidjan, 27 Mar (AFP)—Sierra Leone rebels Monday [27 March] called on two key inter-African bodies to back their call for foreign troops to leave the ravaged country. The rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF) made the demand in an open letter addressed to Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Executive Secretary Edouard Benjamin. A copy of the letter was faxed to AFP in Abidjan.

The statement accused Guinean and Nigerian troops, plus Ghanaian soldiers and fighters of Liberian warlord Alhaji Koromah's United Liberation Movement (Ulimo), of "causing carnage and destruction of property and valuable infrastructures." It was signed by RUF spokesman Alimamy Sankoh.

Guinea and Nigeria openly provide military support to the junta in Freetown. But Ghana denies RUF claims that its forces are involved, apart from a small contingent which protects Freetown's Lungi airport.

The RUF statement said the presence of foreign troops in Sierra Leone was "a flagrant violation of international law and a blatant disregard for Sierra Leone's independence and sovereignty."

"It is now absolutely clear even among skeptics and detractors of the RUF that the conflict in Sierra Leone is purely an internal crisis and therefore foreign troops have no justification to be killing our people and destroying valuable infrastructures," the RUF statement said.

It described claims in 1991 that Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) was fighting a "proxy war" in Sierra Leone as "massive propaganda" and accused ECOWAS of "giving maximum human and material resources" to the junta which ousted former president Joseph Momoh in a coup in April 1992.

"The presence of foreign troops with their hidden agendas will only escalate the conflict and at the end of the day, they will leave," the RUF said.

Sierra Leone's four-year-civil war began in the extreme southeast of the country on March 23, 1991. Around 10,000 are reckoned to have died in the fighting.

Army Drives Rebels From Village Near Freetown

AB2703183795 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 27 Mar 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There has been panic in the Sierra Leonean capital today sparked off by rumors of infiltration by Foday Sankoh's RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels. From Freetown, our correspondent Victor Sylver telexed this report.

There was panic and confusion in parts of Freetown this morning as word went round that fighting had erupted in one of the barracks here. Parents in the Wilberforce area and other suburbs to the west of the city were seen ferrying their kids from school, and shops around the area hurriedly closed their doors. By the time residents of the Wilberforce area realized that there was no reason to panic, other parts of the city had begun feeling the effects and were also hurrying to schools and other institutions to take their loved ones to places of safety. The atmosphere was so tense that the Information Department had to interrupt normal programs to make an announcement in all the major languages, assuring all citizens that there was nothing to fear. Those around the Wilberforce Barracks area said that they got worried when without any prior warning a fire alarm went off in the barracks, and this caused the rumor mills to work at high speed, and the usual stories went around that the rebels had entered the capital.

Meanwhile, reports reaching the capital said that a village a few miles from the (Mathiak) area, 47 miles from the capital, was yesterday attacked by the rebels.

Sources close to the area said that heavy weapon exchanges were heard, and the rebels were engaged by government troops based in the area. Military sources said that the rebels were beaten off, but gave no casualty figures.

There were reports also that rebels tried to bypass the Mile 38 area. Civilians fleeing from the sounds of the firing said that the entire area was thrown into confusion as many did not know what was happening. Heavy troop reinforcement and sorties by the air wing of the Army later brought everything to order. Sources close to the operational wings of the military say that a ring of steel has now been thrown around the Mile 47 and 38 areas.

RUF Spokesman Says Kidnapped Kids Volunteered

*AB2703215795 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 27 Mar 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Last Friday [24 March] on this program we broadcast a report about a group of Sierra Leonean school children who are in the hands of the rebels. They were abducted during the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] attack on Kambia at the end of January, and their parents were appealing for them to be released. Well, today we got a call from RUF spokesman, Ibrahim Jallow, who is in Bouake in the Ivory Coast and on the line, Elizabeth Ohene asked him how many children they were holding.

[Begin recording] [Jallow] Well, it is about 100 plus.

[Ohene] Now, how old are these children?

[Jallow] Ranging from 15 to 20 and 21.

[Ohene] There have been suggestions that some of these children are as young as 12. Surely, what do you want to do with people like that?

[Jallow] No, I disagree with that age range.

[Ohene] But what do you.... [pauses] Even if these children, as you say, agree with your aims, why have you taken them out of schools? Don't they belong in school?

[Jallow] We didn't take them. They volunteered to go. I want to assure you, it is a propaganda that we are forced to go. [sentence as heard]

[Ohene] But they can't go to school where they are. You want to turn them into soldiers.

[Jallow] It is a people's uprising and, therefore, everybody who is interested can join.

[Ohene] Now, what can the parents do? I mean, if somebody is 15 years old, surely, he is still under the.... [pauses] legally, he is under the control of his parents. What can the parents do to get their children back?

[Jallow] The parents, we assure them, that if their children want to go back to them we can let them go. We are not forcing them to stay with us. If they so desire, we will let them go.

[Ohene] It was a particularly long and arduous walk from when.... [pauses], because I imagine these children were taken when the nuns were also taken. Did you feel justified in subjecting those young children to such a long and arduous walk?

[Jallow] But I have told you we didn't force them. It was out of their own volition. There is no question of force. These people wanted to go, then it was purely their own making. We didn't force them. If we had forced them, that would have been the rationale behind that kind of question. [end recording]

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